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THE WAR.

A Battle Between the Opposing Forces Still Delayed.

The French Army Ready for Action and On the Move.

The Prussians Repulsed in a Cavalry Skirmish Near Metz.

"The War Only to End in a Victory for France."

The Prussian Head-quarters at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Continued Excitement in England on the Secret Treaty Question.

Bismarck Blames Leopold for Having Refused the Spanish Crown.

Italy Will Not Yield to Any Pressure from France.

CABLE REPORTS.

Important Dispatches From the Seat of War—The French Army at Length on the Move—Proposed Plans of Attack.

LONDON, July 26.—A special dispatch from Strasbourg, received today, says that the *élite* of the French Army is now concentrated at Strasbourg and Belfort. The Algerian forces, consisting of Zouaves and Turcos, and filling eighteen railway trains, reached Strasbourg on the 24th, and today took up their position at Belfort, close to the Baden line. Sixteen squadrons of Chasseurs d'Afrique arrived today via Lyons. Dispatches received from Thionville, Sierck, St. Avold, Metz and Bitche state that the army has commenced to move to the frontier. The Imperial Guard has already started. It is now regarded certain that the Emperor designs closing in on the Prussians between Thionville and Weissenberg, throwing the army under MCMAHON on the German side of the Rhine. This army is composed of three corps, commanded by Gens. SULLY, DOUAY and MCMAHON. A force of 8,000 marines, under the command of Gen. DE VASSAIGNE, accompany the Baltic fleet. An attack will be made on Stralsund, immediately north of Berlin. France denies the authenticity of the secret treaty said to have been offered to Prussia.

The Secret Treaty—Excitement in England Increasing—Explanations Made in the British Parliament.

LONDON, July 26.—The excitement occasioned by the publication of the secret treaty between France and Prussia, is increasing as the evidence becomes more clear that the document is genuine. Nearly all the journals of London have editorial remarks this morning on the subject, and they are all similar in tone. "France must explain this offensive treaty," are the words of the *Times* and the burden of the London press. There is no question but that the Press—the *Times* particularly—is seeking to make this treaty a pretext for the intervention of England in favor of Prussia. Earl GRANVILLE, in the House of Lords to-night, again referred to the draft of the secret treaty alleged to have been proposed by France to Prussia. He said he had an interview this afternoon with the French Ambassador. The latter told him that the treaty originated with Count VON BISMARCK; that it never had a serious basis and was rejected by both parties. The Ambassador protested that France was actually desirous of maintaining peace with Belgium, England and Holland. Mr. GLADSTONE informed the House of Commons that advices from Berlin, settling the authenticity of the *Times'* information regarding the alleged treaty, were hourly expected. The British Minister at Berlin had telegraphed that the dispatch containing the original propositions of NAPOLEON embodied in the treaty existed in Count BENEDETTI's own handwriting. Mr. OTWAY, Under Foreign Secretary, declined, when asked, to make any communication or express any opinion on the proposal made by NAPOLEON to annex Holland.

Another Cavalry Skirmish Near Metz—Reported Departure of Napoleon for the Front—General War Notes.

LONDON, July 26.—The French report another cavalry skirmish near Metz, and claim that the Prussians were beaten and lost three officers. A dispatch from Paris announces that the Emperor leaves to-night for the frontier. The environs of Cologne have been cleared of their inhabitants, and buildings and trees will be leveled in preparation for a siege. The French Government exempts coal from the list of articles contraband of war. A further advance in the rate of the Bank of France is expected soon. The *Globe*, today, speaking of the projected secret treaty, says as it embodies propositions made at the close of the war of 1866, its publication at the present moment is consequently unfair and mischievous.

The Paris Fortifications—A Large Army at Thionville—The French Forces at Rome.

LONDON, July 26.—Persons residing under the walls of Paris have been notified to quit their houses. Space is required for the play of artillery. The French force at Thionville, in the Department of Moselle, is estimated at 80,000 men. The Imperial Guard is at Nancy. The early evacuation of Rome by the French troops is almost certain. France takes this method of securing the friendship and the alliance of Italy. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, now that the real designs of the French Emperor are revealed, counsels England to make every preparation for war.

Opinion of Irish-French Sympathy in England—Naval Activity—Berlin Dispatches—Frankfort the Prussian Head-Quarters—Exciting Scene at Dover.

LONDON, July 26.—The attitude of Ireland is commented upon in yesterday's journals. After giving the details of the many meetings recently held in Ireland, and the strong resolutions of sympathy for France which have been adopted, the *Times* asserts that the sympathy is altogether due to Catholicism, and a consequent hatred of German Protestantism. German sailors continue to leave Liverpool for home. There is unusual activity in all the dockyards of England today. A strategist writes to the evening edition of the *Times* today, showing that the Emperor NAPOLEON will most probably try to force his way into the old Kingdom of Hanover. Several French cruisers are reported off Wick, Scotland, today. The news received by way of Berlin is very meagre, which is due to the prudence of the Prussian Government. The telegraphs are closely watched by the German authorities. Frankfort-on-the-Main has been designated as the Prussian head-quarters.

DOVER, July 26.—Nine French frigates, under full steam, passed this point to the eastward, late yesterday afternoon. A great crowd of spectators assembled on the bluffs to witness the exciting scene.

Another Council at St. Cloud—Complaints of the Paris Press—Napoleon's Idea of the War—Grammont Refutes Werther—Arrest of Rochefort—The Roman Question.

PARIS, July 26.—A council of Ministers was held at St. Cloud today, the Emperor presiding. The Paris Press complains of the extreme rigor with which Frenchmen in Germany are treated, while Germans in France are in no way molested or restricted. *La Liberté* reports that the Empress has said that the only end the war can have is victory for France. The *Journal Officiel* today publishes a dispatch from the Duke DE GRAMMONT, addressed to the diplomatic representatives of France, refuting the statement made by Baron VON WERTHER that no mention had been made of the candidature of Prince LEOPOLD previous to the late offer of Gen. PRIM. The Duke DE GRAMMONT appends a letter from Count BENEDETTI, dated March 31, 1869, stating that he had been assured by the Cabinet of Berlin that there was nothing serious in the report that it was possible that an offer of the throne of Spain might be made to a HOHENZOLLERN. HENRI ROCHEFORT was arrested at Blois today, and is in charge of the *gensdarmes*. *La Liberté* announces that the *Journal Officiel* will publish to-morrow correspondence between the French and Italian Governments, in which the first steps are taken for the solution of the question of the occupation of Rome. The *Liberté* promises that the documents will create a sensation. They show that the Italian Government has not even asked for the withdrawal of the French troops, but France has taken the initiative to that end. Some French journals report that many German deserters come daily into the French territory. The subscriptions to patriotic and hospital funds continue to be liberally signed.

The French Empress at Cherbourg—Napoleon's Address to the Naval Forces.

PARIS, July 26.—The Empress, when at Cherbourg, read to the sailors of the fleet an address from the Emperor, which says:

> "Though not among you, my thoughts follow you to those seas where your valor will be displayed. The French navy has a glorious history. You will be worthy of its past. When in front of the enemy, remember that France is with you, and calls the protection of heaven upon your arms. While you fight on the sea, your brethren fight on the land for the same cause. Go and show with pride the national standard. When they see it, the enemy will know it enfolds the honor and genius of France."

After the delivery of the above address, the Empress was overcome with emotion. The effect of her visit to the fleet is said to be great.

The Opinion in Paris on the Treaty—The Spanish Crown Question—Bismarck Reported to Blame Leopold for "Precipitation."

PARIS, July 26.—The *Moniteur du Soir* notices editorially the treaty proposed in 1866, and says it never had the adhesion of the Emperor. The *Moniteur* adds that such a project did exist, but it was proposed by Prussia and not by France. The *Moniteur* in another article says it learns from a good source that Prince LEOPOLD of Hohenzollern, and his father are in bad odor at Berlin on account of their renunciation of the Spanish throne. It adds that Count BISMARCK had reproached them for their precipitate action, which enabled Spain to keep clear of the quarrel, and permits France to place more troops on the Rhine, as there is no need to watch Spain.

Prussian Reconnoissance Near Strasbourg—Successful Repulse by the French—Gun-boats for River Service.

PARIS, July 26.—The *Journal Officiel*, of this morning, says that Marshal LE BŒUF, late last night, telegraphed the Emperor that Gen. BERNIS had repelled a reconnoissance of the enemy near the town of Néederbronn, (twenty-six miles north-west of Strasbourg.) One officer—a Bavarian—was killed, and two made prisoners. The *Figaro*, in its account of this affair, insists that the officer who was killed was an Englishman. French gun-boats, to operate on the Rhine and the rivers in Prussia, are being transported from Marseilles in sections overland.

Feeling in Germany on the War—Italy will not be Influenced by France—Denmark Proclaiming Neutrality

BERLIN, July 26.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says the rapid and vast preparations for war extinguish all feelings of inquietude caused by the boasted readiness of the French to take the initiative, and will, it is hoped, save Prussian soil from the calamities of war.

FLORENCE, July 26.—Minister VENOSIA has assured the Italian House of Deputies that Italy will not yield to any pressure from France.

COPENHAGEN, July 26.—The Government of Denmark has issued a proclamation of neutrality in the war between Prussia and France. Sailors and pilots, subjects of Denmark, are warned against rendering assistance to the belligerents.

Dispatches Received by Baron Gerolt at Washington—The English Government Hostile to Prussia—The Alabama a Precedent—Letter from Secretary Fish.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Baron GEROLT has received the following dispatch from his Government:

> "Public opinion in England is favorable to North Germany, but the Government is not favorable. She acts with the Neutrality law against North Germany as she did against America with the *Alabama*."

The Baron has also received the following letter from the Secretary of State:

> DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
> WASHINGTON, July 22, 1870.
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> SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, communicating to this Government the text of a dispatch from Count BISMARCK to the effect that private property on the high seas will be exempt from seizure by the ships of His Majesty, the King of Prussia, without regard to reciprocity. In compliance with the request further contained in your note, that communication has been officially made public from this Department. It is now nearly a century since the United States, through THOMAS JEFFERSON, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and JOHN ADAMS, their plenipotentiaries, and under the guidance of the great FREDERICK of Prussia, entered into a treaty of amity and commerce, to be in force for ten years from its date, whereby it was agreed that if war should unhappily arise between the two contracting parties, all merchant and trading vessels employed in exchanging the products of different places, and thereby rendering the necessaries, conveniences and comforts of human life more easy to be obtained and more general, should be allowed to pass free and unmolested; and that neither of the contracting Powers should grant or issue any commission to any private armed vessels, empowering them to take or destroy such trading vessels or interrupt such commerce. The Government of the United States receives with great pleasure this renewed adherence of the great and enlightened German Government to the principles temporarily established by the treaty of 1785, and since then advocated by this Government whenever an opportunity has offered.
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> In 1854, President PIERCE, in his annual message to Congress, said: "Should the leading Powers of Europe concur in proposing as a rule of international law to exempt private property upon the ocean from seizure by public armed cruisers as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them on that broad ground." In 1856 this Government was invited to give its adhesion to the declaration of Paris. Mr. MARCY, then Secretary of State, replied: The President proposes to add to the first proposition in the declaration of the Congress at Paris, the following words, "and that the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerent, unless it be contraband." Thus amended, the Government of the United States will adopt it, together with the other three principles contained in that declaration. And again, in 1861, Mr. SEWARD renewed the offer to give the adhesion of the United States to the declaration of the Congress of Paris, and expressed a preference that the same amendment should be retained. Count BISMARCK's dispatch, communicated in your letter of the 10th inst., shows that North Germany is willing to recognize the principle, even without reciprocity, in the war which has now unhappily broken out between that country and France. This gives reason to hope that the Government and the people of the United States may soon be gratified by seeing it universally recognized as another restraining and humanizing influence imposed by modern civilization upon the art of war.
>
> Accept the renewed assurance of my very high consideration. HAMILTON FISH.
>
> Baron GEROLT, &c.

MAIL REPORTS FROM FRANCE.

War Demonstrations in the French Capital—Manifestations on the Part of the Students—Interesting Brochure by a German Officer—The Military Strength and Chances of France and Prussia Compared, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, July 14, 1870.

Notwithstanding the withdrawal of the candidature of Prince LEOPOLD, the difficulty with Prussia does not appear to be at an end. The Duc DE GRAMMONT announced in the Chamber, yesterday, that the negotiations still continue, and the warlike fever created by the first declaration of the Minister of Foreign Affairs being on the increase, instead of diminishing, with the partial concession made by Prussia, there is no knowing to what the exigencies of France, impelled by the popular ardor, may lead. A manifestation, the importance of which the advocates of peace cannot affect to misunderstand, took place last evening among the students of the capital. About 11½ o'clock, a band of about five hundred of these young men marching in regular military order, descended the Boulevards from the Place de la Bastille, and proceeded in the direction of the Quartier Latin by the Rue Montmartre. At their head was borne a banner, bearing on one side the inscription, "The School of Medicine," and on the other, "Down with Prussia." At times they sang in chorus the "Marseillaise," and other patriotic airs, with the constantly recurring refrain of "Vive la Guerre." Should the impulse thus given to the popular sentiment continue to gain ground, it will be difficult for the Cabinet to restrain within bounds the enthusiasm which it so imprudently evoked.

STRENGTH OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

In view of the feverish disposition of the public mind, and its marked desire to accomplish a breach with Prussia, the military and naval preparations set on foot at the outset of the difficulty are being continued with unabated activity. It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the nature and extent of these preparations. I prefer to give you from an important pamphlet, which has just made its appearance, and which professes to be written by a German officer, a calculation of the respective strength of the forces likely to be engaged in the approaching struggle; for, however great may be the desire of the other European Governments to prevent a recourse to hostilities, it can only be postponed for a short period, if indeed that is possible. In the event of war the author of this *brochure* attaches a great initiatory importance to the operations of the French fleet. Supposing it to disembark only fifty thousand men on the Danish Islands; Denmark could reinforce them on their passage, and Prussia, with this prospective in view, would find itself forced, to defend its coasts, to sacrifice a thousand men for each mile of length. Now, the coast is about two hundred miles long, and so many miles length will require as many thousand men. This is one of the inconveniences of positions *en cordon*, like those of Prussia. The author of the pamphlet gives us some important calculations, based on the necessity in which Prussia will be placed to guard on the side of Austria against the eventualities of an alliance with France. There remain still, he says, six hundred thousand men to Prussia and her allies. France possesses from four to five hundred thousand. There will be required at least one hundred thousand Prussians for the garrisons of the interior and to guard the annexed countries, more especially Schleswig-Holstein and Hanover. There remain still five hundred thousand men, against from four hundred thousand to five hundred thousand French. Thus it is seen the nominal superiority of the Prussians rapidly tends to disappear. Now comes Austria. That Power cannot remain inactive in presence of such a war; and in order not to allow herself to be surprised by events, she will place sufficient corps of observation on the frontiers of Silesia, Saxony and Bavaria. Austria possesses nearly a million of soldiers, and if we estimate at two hundred thousand men the strength of the corps of observation of which we have just spoken, we are considerably below the actual fact. But these two hundred thousand Austrian soldiers may suddenly receive orders to march forward and take part in the struggle. Their only object can be to avenge Koniggratz, and their task of observation may be converted into that of invasion. To make head against this danger, the Prussians and their allies will detach at least two hundred thousand men, who will keep the field, if necessary, against these Austrians. There remain, then, but three hundred thousand men against at least four hundred thousand French. The Prussians and their allies would no longer be in sufficient strength to assume the offensive.

It should be remembered here that it is not necessary for Austria to march against Prussia, for the latter, by reason of the necessary dismemberment of her forces, to become inferior in number to the French Army. Now as to the situation of Prussia in presence of that of Austria. Prussia fully comprehends the difficulties of her situation between France and Austria, but she says that she is sure of the future not to alarm those who believe in her and her mission. This is the sole way of explaining a host of political enigmas and recent contradictions on the part of Prussia. When a Government possesses a real strength it is calm and consistent in success as well as in adversity. This truth applies to Prussia. If she were less disquieted about the future, her policy would be less measured, calmer and more becoming her position. The world would not witness the spectacle, as surprising as instructive, of Prussia acknowledging today before Europe the fears which two or three dethroned Princes cause her, and exciting immediately after her semi-official journals to attack with provoking audacity to-morrow Austria, the next day France, and the following days Austria and France together. Prussia, in short, would not need to take so much interest in certain events which are occurring in the Danubian provinces, in Hungary, Bohemia, &c. It is assuredly not through love for Austria; it is the memory of 1866; it is the defeats and the attempts at regeneration on the part of Austria. That Power was compelled to adopt an entirely new internal policy in order to cicatrize her wounds, but those painful times are nearly at an end with her. She has reconstructed in a most astonishing manner, in less than three years, her political and military situation, and if war were to break out to-morrow between France and Prussia, she could, without abandoning her position of neutrality, cause her powerful voice to be heard and at once heeded. The above statements resume, better than any that have fallen under my observation, the actual position and chances of the Powers that are likely to be pitted against each other. It is an error to suppose that Russia will allow herself to be drawn into their quarrels. The policy of Prince GORTCHAKOFF is firmly opposed to interference in external complications until the great Russian lines of railway are completed, and the strength of the Empire otherwise consolidated. Should Russia be forced to take part in the approaching struggle, it certainly will not be on the side of Prussia, as her recent diplomatic intimation to the Spanish Government sufficiently shows.

DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET.

The statements afloat regarding the dissensions existing in the French Cabinet, and the probabilities of a reconstruction of the Ministry, are contradicted today by the semi-official journals. It is not the less true, however, that the Duke DE GRAMMONT and M. EMILE OLLIVIER are on but indifferent terms together. As to the probability of Ministerial changes, that will depend on the vote of the Chamber, after the discussion of Friday next. There is evidently a stormy prospect before the Cabinet, which is accused of trifling with the honor and dignity of France.

Intense Enthusiasm of the People—Excitement in the Streets of Paris—The Proceedings of the Ministry—The War Debates and Declaration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 15, 1870.

Before I close this letter, the question of peace or war will be definitively decided. The Ministry is to make explanations in both Chambers, and if the sense of the national representation is opposed to its course, there will be no alternative left for it but to resign. There is no doubt but that war is inevitable. In the first place the interests of France and the dynasty demand it; and in the second, the popular demonstrations which are nightly taking place leave no doubt of the disposition of the masses in favor of immediately grappling with the danger which has been so long paralyzing their energies. It needs not the eloquent appeals of M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN to convince them that without war it will be impossible ever to arrive at a general disarmament, and that without that measure there can be no hope of an amelioration in the condition of the working population. The alternative is a sad one; but they are willing to accept it as the only means of escaping from the intolerable miseries entailed by the existing state of things. It will seem at first sight difficult to conceive why, the resignation of Prince LEOPOLD secured, and the declared object which it had in view obtained, the French Government should be intent on provoking a war. The anomaly arises out of the precipitation with which the Cabinet seized upon the pretext of the Hohenzollern candidature as a motive for hostilities, and the unqualifiedly comminatory character of its declarations. There is reason to believe that in rushing into the tribune with a declaration, the haste and impudence of which are without a diplomatic precedent, the Government was more intent on testing the temper of the country, in view of future eventualities, than in bringing about an immediate collision. The withdrawal of the candidature of the HOHENZOLLERN Prince it must have pretty confidently counted upon, for it was not likely that the other Powers would have regarded with indifference a choice which threatened the political equilibrium of Europe. The two objects attained, the withdrawal of the Prince, and the demonstration of a powerful feeling in favor of war, M. OLLIVIER and the portion of the Cabinet who act with him thought that they had nothing to do but to lull the storm they had aroused, until it became convenient for their personal interests to let loose the angry elements again. But popular sentiment and popular passions are not to be played with in this way, and the tumult which they have evoked is likely to sweep away from power the men who have shown so little judgment and prudence in dealing with the responsibilities imposed upon them by circumstances. The fresh demand to which the Cabinet resorted to furnish a pretext for immediate hostilities was an afterthought dictated by the indignation with which the trifling of M. OLLIVIER and his colleagues on so momentous a question was regarded by the Chambers and the country. Their weakness and their indiscretion were made still more evident by the eagerness with which they grasped at such a piece of chicanery, after the declarations made, not only extra-officially by M. OLLIVIER, but by his accredited organs, that the difficulty was at an end, and that the honor of France was satisfied. No dispassionate person out of France will admit that the pledge sought to be extorted from the King of Prussia for his future abstention from interference in the affairs of Spain—for that is the real object of the demand, though it is ostensibly limited to the future candidature of Prince LEOPOLD—is such as the dignity of a great Sovereign would permit him to give. Therefore, it is not surprising that he put upon M. BENEDETTI the affront, which, it is said, is to furnish the so-eagerly-coveted *casus belli*.

WAR PREPARATIONS AND INCIDENTS.

It is stated, I know not with how much truth, that the Emperor has prepared, and had printed for circulation in Germany, a proclamation declaring that France does not enter upon the war with a view to making conquests, and that he does not desire a foot of German territory What she claims is, "the execution of treaties outrageously misinterpreted." The war which she undertakes is a Prussian, and not a German one. The document, it is said, is to be circulated by millions of copies. It is to be doubted whether after the deceptions of the similar manipulations of the First Empire, and those of Savoy and Mexico under the Second, it will exercise much influence with the populations to which it is addressed. Of the military enthusiasm which has seized upon the working classes in the capital you can form some idea from the fact that a battalion of chasseurs who arrived yesterday morning, at the Prince Eugene Barracks, from Vincennes, and who chanted the "Marseillaise" as they passed through Paris, were accompanied by a crowd of workmen singing in chorus. When the Emperor left the Tuileries, about 9½, on his way to St. Cloud, his carriage was surrounded by the *flaneurs* on the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysees, who greeted his Majesty with enthusiastic cries of "Vive l'Empereur! A bas la Prusse! Vive la Guerre!" In the course of the evening a demonstration took place in front of the hotel of the Prussian Ambassador. Efforts were made to burst in the gate, the crowd shouting, "A bas BISMARCK! A bas la Prusse!" but fortunately the woodwork was too solidly constructed to yield, and the rioters desisted. About 9½, says the *Gaulois*, two bands formed simultaneously, and acting evidently on a *mot d'ordre*, one composed for the most part of students, took the route of the Boulevard St. Michel, and the other that of the Boulevard Poisonniere. The first proceeded toward the Luxembourg, recruited by fresh adherents at every cross street, and then redescended the boulevard and crossed the bridges. The second took the direction of the Madeleine. The original idea was for the two bands to unite on the Place de la Concorde, but that was abandoned. The Police remained neutral. There was no occasion for their interference, as the most perfect order reigned among the two bands; they contented themselves with shouting "Vive la Guerre! A bas la Prusse," and with singing several national airs, among which might be heard occasionally the refrain "Mourir Pour la Patrie." A white or red flower in the button-hole seemed to be the rallying emblem. It was to be seen on almost every breast. Some whistled on an instrument which set a card figure in movement—that of BISMARCK. Every time it was blown, the figure rose in the air, and only resumed its place when the owner ceased to blow in the tube. The Petite Bourse, which extends from the Rue Lafitte to the Rue Drouat, was invaded. Circulation became impossible. Gradually the crowd of *boursiers* swelled the crowd of spectators. The center of the street became filled with people, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the carriages could force their way through. At the Café de Bade some young men stood waving their hats and shouting enthusiastically, "Vive la Guerre! A bas la Prusse!" travelers for Berlin *en voiture*. At times timid hisses would mingle with these cries, on which the war partisans would make a rush at the peace men, shouting, "You are not Frenchmen, you are wretches sold to the foreigner." The Sergens de Ville made no attempted to interfere. They even renounced their usual injunction, "Circulez Messieurs." Near midnight, a troop of about five thousand persons descended the boulevards from the Boulevard St. Antoine, (the workmen's quarter,) uttering cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "A Berlin!" "Vive la Guerre!" and chanting the "Marseillaise," the "Chaunt du Depart," and "Mourier Pour la Patrie." It was this band which made the attempt to enter the hotel of the Prussian Ambassador. About the same hour another band traversed the whole length of the boulevards, carrying tri-colored flags. The Sergens de Ville made an effort to disperse them, but they were driven back, and the crowd pursued its way triumphantly. There can be no greater proof of the popularity of the war than the fact that out of the whole of the officers of the Garde Mobile there are only three who have asked to be left at home. One is the cashier of an important commercial house and cannot quit his post, the others are invalids.

MOVEMENTS OF OFFICERS AND THE ARMY.

It is stated that Gen. FROISSARD, late tutor to the Prince Imperial, and now commanding the camp at Chalons, is to be made Minister of War, and that Marshal LEBŒUF is to go to the army with the rank of Major-General. Gen. DELIGNY is to take the chief command of the Imperial Guard in place of Marshal BAZAINE, who is to command the army. Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, at present stationed in Tours, is to replace in Paris Marshal CANROBERT, who enters upon active service. The Generals of Division, ROCHEBOUET of the artillery, and COFFINIERES of the Engineers have been at Metz since Saturday last. They are both actively occupied with the arming of the citadel and the forts, which form part of the entrenched camp, and which will be completely closed. The troops at the camp at Chalons have made all their arrangements to leave at the first signal. In five hours the corps d'armee, which consists of thirty-two thousand men, can be started for its destination. It is to be replaced at Chalons by the Garde Nationale Mobile, which is to be sent there to complete its organization and instruction. All the employes of Government who ask for a *congé* to attend the exercises will receive it, and those who are in civil employments are recommended to solicit leave of absence from their employers, in order to enable them to participate in them. The classes of 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868 are called into activity. Such of the officers of the regular army as wish to enter the Garde Mobile, with a rank superior to that which they hold, are requested to inform the Minister of War of the fact. Immense quantities of powder, munitions of war, cannon and howitzers are being sent by fast trains from the south to the north. The French troops distributed over the Southern frontier have received orders to concentrate at Bordeaux, Toulouse and Agen, from whence they will be sent toward the north by direct and rapid trains in case of necessity. At Meudon, the school of the *mitrailleuse*, exercises are daily being proceeded with with that murderous machine. Two or four lieutenants from all the regiments of artillery have been sent there to be instructed in its management.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Admiral BOUET WILLAUMEZ is to take the general command of the naval forces. He is to have under his orders M. DREUDORMIE, Commandant of the iron-clad fleet at Cherbourg, and M. RONCIERE LE NOURY, Commandant of the fleet of transports. Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, Aid-de-Camp of the Emperor, is to follow his Majesty to the Quarter-General, and to take, if necessary, the command of the flotilla of gun-boats on the Rhine. Yesterday, forty-two nominations to various commands were signed by the Minister of Marine. The greatest activity reigns at Cherbourg, and relays of night workmen have been engaged for the arsenal. The arming of the iron-clads is being pushed forward with the greatest vigor. All the batteries of the coast are being casemated, and all the men belonging to the infantry of the marine of the class of 1863, and later, have been recalled under the flag, which will raise the total number of the marines (four regiments) to an effective of 3,675 men. Orders have been issued to finish the fortifications of Dunkirk in all haste. Large bodies of troops were dispatched from Paris during the night by the *Chemin de fer de l'Est.*

THE WAR DECLARATION.

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

I have just returned from the Chambers. The approaches to the Senate, as well as to the Chamber of Deputies, were so crowded that it was with difficulty the members of both Houses and persons favored with tickets of admission could make their way through to the gates. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the spectators outside, for it was generally understood that the Government would announce in the pending sittings the declaration of war. At 1 o'clock all the tribunes in the Senate were crowded to repletion. At five minutes later a general sensation was created by the appearance of the Minister of War, Marshal LEBŒUF, with a huge red portfolio under his arm. The President, M. ROUHER, having taken his seat, the Minister for Foreign Affairs rose and read to the Senate the following declaration:

> MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS: The manner in which the country welcomed our declaration proves to us that we can count upon its support.
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> We desired to obtain the acknowledgment of our legitimate griefs. Having this object in view we demanded nothing of Spain; we did not think it acted directly with the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN, covered as he was by the King of Prussia.
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> The majority of the Powers hastened to recognize the justice of our reclamations. We addressed ourselves in the first place to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin, who declared himself to be entirely a stranger to this family question.
>
> In presence of this disclaimer we addressed ourselves to the King himself, and we gave orders to M. BENEDETTI to repair immediately to Ems. King WILLIAM pretended that he had been entirely ignorant of the negotiations entered into relative to the candidature of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN to the throne of Spain: that he had interfered after these negotiations to give his consent, not as a Sovereign, but as the head of a family.
>
> These reasons not appearing to us satisfactory, we insisted that the King of Prussia should counsel and impose the renunciation of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN to the throne of Spain.
>
> In the meanwhile there intervened on the side of Spain a declaration of M. OLOZAGA announcing that the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN had renounced the crown.
>
> This renunciation, from which Prussia persisted in remaining aloof, could not satisfy us. We therefore again demanded of the King to declare that if the crown of Spain should be offered at any future time to the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN, his Majesty would no longer authorize him to accept it.
>
> Our demand was just and moderate; we had no *arriere pensée*, and yet the King of Prussia refused our request.
>
> M. BENEDETTI has telegraphed to us: "I have again demanded of the King that he shall refuse in the future to the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN authority to accept the throne of Spain. I insisted without being able to obtain anything. The King of Prussia terminated by saying, 'I cannot and will not take any engagement.' [Loud murmurs.] He wants to consult circumstances. [Fresh burst of indignation.]
>
> In presence of an unjustifiable refusal, we did not break off the negotiations, notwithstanding your legitimate impatience. We demanded a fresh delay, but our surprise was profound when we were told that the King of Prussia would no longer receive our Ambassador, and that to render this refusal categorical and definitive, he had notified it to the Powers. Moreover, the King of Prussia has instructed M. WERTHER to take his leave.
>
> We have neglected nothing to avoid war; we are now about to prepare to sustain that which is offered to us, and to take such measures as the honor of France counsels us."

The conclusion of the speech excited the greatest enthusiasm, and after a few words from M. ROUHER, and seven or eight salvoes of applause mingled with innumerable hurrahs, the Senate adjourned without permitting M. BRENIER to put his promised interpellation. The same declaration was read in the Corps Legislatif amid the enthusiastic cheers of the Assembly, and M. EMILE OLLIVIER demanded a war credit of five hundred millions. On the vote being put the whole of the members rose with the exception of those of the Right. Violent scenes of recrimination followed between the majority and that portion of the chamber. As I close this letter the debate is proceeding.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The Duke of Grammont's Statement to the French Senate—Outline of the Negotiations.

From La Liberté, Paris, July 16.

In the French Senate, July 15, the Duke of GRAMMONT read the following as the declaration of the Ministry:

> GENTLEMEN: The manner in which the nation has received our declaration convinces us that we may count upon its support. We sought to make known our legitimate grievances. Accordingly we have required nothing from Spain; we have not deemed it necessary to treat with the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN, who is protected by the King of Prussia. The majority of the Powers have hastened to recognize the justice of our demands. We addressed ourselves to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin, who announced that he was entirely unacquainted with this family matter. In view of this fact, we sought audience of the King himself, and ordered M. BENEDETTI to go immediately to Ems. King WILLIAM pretended that he had taken no part in the negotiations undertaken with reference to the candidacy of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN; that he had participated in them at their termination to give his consent, not as sovereign but as head of the family. It being impossible that these reasons should appear satisfactory to us, we insisted that the King of Prussia should advise and demand that the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN renounce all claim to the throne of Spain. Meanwhile, there came from Spain a declaration from M. DE OLOZAGA, announcing that the Prince had renounced the Crown. This renunciation, which Prussia persisted in having no part in, could not satisfy us, and we demanded of the King, therefore, that he should declare that if the Crown of Spain should ever be offered to the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN, he (the King) would no longer authorize him to accept it. Our demand was just and moderate; we had no reservations; nevertheless the King of Prussia rejected our demand. M. BENEDETTI telegraphed to us: "I have again asked of the King that he should in the future refuse to authorize the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN to accept the throne of Spain." I persisted in my demand uselessly. The King of Prussia ended by saying: "I neither can nor will enter into any such engagement." He wishes to await events. In face of an "unjustifiable" refusal, we did not break off negotiations despite your legitimate impatience. We requested a fresh delay, but our surprise was great when we were told that the King of Prussia would no longer receive our Ambassadors, and to make his refusal definite, he had given notice of such refusal to other Powers. Moreover, the King of Prussia had requested M. WERTHER to withdraw. We have neglected nothing to avoid war; we now prepare ourselves to endure what is offered us, and to take such measures as the honor of France demands.

Prussian Fortifications—Defenses of the Frontier—The Weak Point.

From La Liberté, July 16.

The Confederation of North Germany possesses nine strongholds of the first class. They are: On the Rhine, Mayence, Coblentz, Cologne; on the Elbe, Koenigstein, Magdebourg; on the Oder, Stettin; on the Wartha, Posen; near the mouth of the Vistula, Dontzick; on the Pregel, Koenigsberg.

All these places are on Prussian ground, except Mayence (Hesse) and Koenigstein (Saxony.)

There are fourteen strongholds of the second class: On the River Sarre, Saarlouis; on the Rhine, Wesel; on the Weser, Minden; on the Gera, Erfurt; on the Elbe, Forgan; on the Sprée, Spandan; on the Oder, Gloyan; on the Neisse, Glatz, Neisse; on the Baltic, Sonderburg-Düppel, Kiel-Friedrichstadt, Stralsund, Colberg.

The strongholds of the third class are: On the Elbe, Wittenberg; on the Oder, Kosel, Kustrin; on the Visthula, Grandenz; on the Baltic, Swinemünde, Pillan.

Besides these, there are also the following fortified posts: The earthworks about Dresden, the bridge at Dusseldorf, the bridge of Marienburg, the bridge of Dirschau, the mouth of the Weser, the fort of Memel.

The *Liberté* concludes that, in order to enter Germany, the best way for them was to pass out between Strasbourg and Basle, for there is no fortification there; then to silence the fortifications of Rastadt with a division, and to march on Berlin by way of Frankfort, Cassel and Leipsic.

The King and M. Benedetti—Summary Close of Negotiation—The Insult to the French Ambassador.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 15.

We regret to say that the Franco-Prussian difficulty, which was believed to have calmed down in consequence of Prince LEOPOLD's renunciation, now tends to become infinitely more serious than ever. We said yesterday that the French Government accepted that solution, but at the same time required that the withdrawal should be placed, in some shape or other under the guarantee of King WILLIAM. The Prussian monarch, however, seems to think that enough has been done for France in his not opposing the retirement of the Prince, and he refuses to engage his responsibility in the manner required by the Cabinet of the Tuileries. The following is the telegraphic dispatch sent round by the Havas Agency to announce that grave result: "News from Ems states that after the renunciation of Prince LEOPOLD had been officially communicated to the French Government by Spain, the Ambassador of France applied to King WILLIAM to authorize him to telegraph to Paris that his Majesty promised never to give his consent afresh in the event of Prince LEOPOLD becoming again candidate. The King refused to receive the Ambassador, and communicated to him by his Adjutant on service that he had nothing further to communicate. According to other information from Ems, the King is reported to have let M. BENEDETTI know that he highly approved of the Prince's withdrawal, and that he considered henceforward all cause of a conflict as disposed of." This course of proceeding on the part of the King certainly does not seem very courteous, but let us hope that it may be in some manner explained away. What cannot be questioned is that its publication in Paris has produced the greatest possible sensation, and that nothing but war is spoken of in all classes of society.

In reference to the present difficulty, we may state that the diplomatists of the various Powers have, during the last two days, appeared in the salons of the Prussian Ambassador. Baron DE WERTHER does not conceal from his visitors that he found his Sovereign in by no means a conciliating disposition, as the declaration of the French Cabinet in the Legislative Body had much irritated him, as aggressive against him and his kingdom. But after several conversations with his Ambassador he softened down, and the first reception granted to M. BENEDETTI was most gracious. From the beginning the King declared that he did not wish to mix himself up in the Spanish question. The state of the affair is at present this: The King gave Prince LEOPOLD an official authorization to accept a foreign throne; France judged that this act was a provocation, and she demands an official retraction of the royal authorization for the present and the future. Baron DE WERTHER is of opinion that she should be content with the young Prussian Colonel's personal renunciation. A letter from Ems gives the following account of an incident on which the above telegram was probably founded:

A review took place here today on the ground near the promenade. As His Majesty was about to move on, M. BENEDETTI approached the King, and seemed on the point of addressing him on the subject apparently of certain papers which he held in his hand. King WILLIAM, who did not seem in a very amiable mood, replied very briefly, and making a polite movement, as if to excuse himself for not hearing the Ambassador at that moment, went on rapidly, followed by his staff. That scene cast a disagreeable feeling on the minds of many standing by; but, immediately after, his Majesty's brother. Prince ALBRECHT, separated himself from the group round the King and conversed with M. BENEDETTI most affably.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT HERE.

That Secret Treaty—A Great Deal of Speculation About a Very Small "If"—Course of the Gold Market.

The topic of conversation, yesterday, among people who seek to draw inspiration and pecuniary profit from the troubles of the great mass of mankind across the ocean, was the alleged secret treaty between France and Prussia announced in yesterday's TIMES as having been discovered by the "Thunderer of Printing-house-square," London. Some affected not to believe the story, and it must be confessed that the disbelievers were in the majority, notwithstanding the confirmatory telegrams which were received during the day. The reports from London that there was considerable excitement in that city in consequence of the treaty, did not seem to have a marked effect upon the Gold market, but why could not very well be divined.

In English circles no opinion was expressed, as the bankers and individuals interested appeared to prefer waiting for some more authentic information than they then had before they hazarded any opinion. Some of the gold operators discussed the situation with sagacity, assuring their hearers that if there was a treaty as reported, England could not well prevent being entangled in the present Continental difficulty. But those gentlemen had apparently been so deceived by the want of progress in the French-Prussian complication that they did not feel like hazarding their sheckles upon this new aspect of affairs.

One broker said that at almost any other time such a report as that of yesterday would have put gold up at least five points, but now he could not account for the apathy, unless it was a consequence of the heated term which had taken the starch out of everything—shirt-collars as well as speculation. Indeed, business was brought almost to a stand-still in the Gold Room, in consequence of the heat, which was perfectly overpowering. The European news had more affect upon stocks than upon gold, and a decline of two per cent. in some of the shares was observed.

Gold fell to 120⅞ at one time yesterday, upon a rumor that the Bank of France had suspended specie payments, but subsequently the price rose to 121½ on the report that the rate of discount would be advanced. The fluctuations of yesterday will be understood from the following:

10:00 A. M.	121⅛	12:28 P. M.	121⅝	1:35 P. M.	121⅛
10:03	121⅝	12:45	121¼	2:10	121⅛
10:08	121⅝	1:03	121⅛	2:22	121⅛
10:15	121⅜	1:07	120⅞	2:27	121⅛
11:00	121⅛	1:11	121	2:35	121
11:10	121⅛	1:14	121⅛	3:00	121⅛
11:14	121¼	1:28	121¼	4:30	121⅛
12 M.	121⅛				

Gen. Franz Sigel on the Position of the Hostile Armies.

The following is Gen. FRANZ SIGEL's view on the position of the hostile armies: "First, the question must be answered: were the Prussians when war was declared by LOUIS NAPOLEON as well prepared as the French to commence operations on a large scale beyond the Rhine? If they were, or if they are so now, it is probable that they have commenced a great movement from the river Saar in order to interrupt the movement of the French toward Luxemburg, to force the enemy to give battle, and in case of victory to isolate Metz, which ranks as a first-class fortress, and to take Nancy and at the same time to check an invasion of South Germany, if intended by the French, from Strasbourg via Kehl. If they were not fully prepared, the question arises, whether they can reach the line of the Saar (Tréves, Saar-louis and Saarbrück,) in order to oppose to the advancing French the first impediment, or whether they will be forced to have their masses in readiness on the Rhine, between Coblentz and Manheim, in order to break forth at the right moment or to receive the enemy on the right (eastern) bank of the river. From these points of view it may be expected that the first great encounter of the hostile armies will take place either near Metz, or between the Saar and Moselle Rivers, or between the Saar and Rhine Rivers; otherwise, as stated before, the Prussians will be unable altogether to meet the French invasion on the left (western) bank of the Rhine. Such being the case, it would be possible for the French to commence a large movement from Strasbourg and Mulhausen against Germany, and to repulse the South German forces in an eastern and northern direction. In this case the Prussians would be obliged to rally their main forces, according to the time left them, either on the Murg, Neckar or Main Rivers, in order to meet the shock. But, as stated before, such a chance will not be offered to the French, if their enemies succeed in gathering an army of from 200,000 to 300,000 men behind the Saar in the Bavarian Palatine, (Pfalz.) This position offers the greatest advantages. Its base is to the right, Tréves, and to the left, Saar-louis and Saarbrück. In the front it will be protected by the Saar River. Behind the river a railroad connects Tréves with Saar-louis and Saarbrück. Backward Tréves is connected by a railroad with Colegne, and by the navigable Moselle River with Coblentz. From Saarbrueck a railroad goes to Zweibruecken, Kaiserslautern, Neustadt and Manheim, or via Neunkirchen to Kreuznach, Mainz and Coblentz. The open space between Saarbrück and London or Germersheim can be closed at any moment by the whole available army, and offers excellent fields for defense. A German army concentrated between the Saar and Rhine Rivers protects the whole territory north of the Moselle, (Aix la Chapelle, Cologne, Bonn,) menaces Metz, Nancy and Strasbourg, and can easily be removed, via Mainz, Manheim and Germersheim, to the eastern bank of the Rhine, in order to meet an attack by the French on that side."

French Patriotic Aid Society.

The Executive Committee appointed at the French meeting at Delmonico's on Monday evening, for the purpose of making collections, in order to aid French wounded soldiers and the widows and orphans of French soldiers during the present European war, held a meeting at No. 21 West Houston-street last evening. The Committee, which is composed of twenty members, organized by electing the following officers: Messrs. P. A. GERDY, President; A. DONVILLE, Vice-President; VATABLE, Jr., Treasurer; LEON MENNIER, Secretary. It was resolved to publish the names of the members of the Committee, and that they exert themselves in their circles to make collections. It was resolved to send a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, held at Delmonico's on Monday last, to the French Minister at Washington, to be transmitted by him to the French Government. It was also resolved to hold meetings, at the same place, every Thursday evening. The subscriptions thus far made amount to about $2,200.

German War Meeting in Paterson.

About 300 Germans assembled at the Continental Hall, Paterson, at 9 o'clock on Monday night, to formally express their united sympathy with Prussia in its war with NAPOLEON. Mr. KIRSINGER was elected President, and Mr. WAHRENBERGER, Secretary. Several Vice-Presidents were also elected. Mr. WAHRENBERGER addressed the meeting in an eloquent and denunciatory speech, in which he attributed the "little unpleasantness" to the wily, unscrupulous machinations of the French Emperor. After some other speeches by Messrs. GOLDSTEIN, WUNDERLICH, WEISS, SCHNELL and others, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Germans of Paterson and vicinity declare that they are friendly to the cause of Germany in her present struggle with France.

Resolved, That we approve the action of King WILLIAM, of Prussia, in this instance in resisting the impertinence of the French Emperor.

Resolved, That for the sustenance of the sick and wounded, and the widows and orphans of the German warriors, a collection be taken up to be sent to the Central German Committee in New-York, or the North-German Consul-General.

Resolved, That the co-operation of all Germans in this vicinity be solicited in this behalf.

Resolved, That a committee to carry out these resolutions be appointed, to consist of the present committee and one delegate from each Society.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to collect money at this meeting.

A collection was then taken up, amounting to nearly $200.

Activity Among the Fenians.

Gen. DENIS F. BURKE and staff, of the Legion of St. Patrick; JOSEPH PAUL, formerly Head Center of the Fenian Brotherhood, and other leading Fenians of this City, left last evening for Boston, to be present today at a gathering at East Cambridge of the Fenian military organizations of Massachusetts. Speeches are to be delivered on the Franco-Prussian war, and the duties of the Fenians in case an opportunity offers to strike at England.

Murder at Whitehall, N. Y.

The Troy *Whig* of July 26, says: Yesterday morning, JOHN KINNEY, a Rondout boatman, was instantly killed by a disreputable character named THOMAS SULLIVAN, at the Vaughan House, in Whitehall. Both of them were drunk, and it is supposed some words passed between them, when SULLIVAN struck KINNEY a blow on the head which felled him to the floor, causing instant death.

MOVEMENTS IN FRANCE.

The Withdrawal of Prince Leopold and Its Effect—A Scene in the Corps Legislatif—M. Ollivier's Course and Conduct—The Lyons Exhibition—The Massacre in China.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 13, 1870.

I remember once witnessing in London, in a scolding match between two burly coal-porters who flourished their fists in a manner to make the by-standers apprehend a sanguinary set-to. The scolding, however, lasted too long, and the flourishing was too theatrical not to convince me speedily that neither of the men had any earnest stomach for a fight. And this impression was confirmed by the docility with which they both allowed themselves to be drawn away and mollified by the spectators. Had they been less impressed with a sense of the immense physical strength of each other, they would have pitched in long before. The Hispano-Prussian difficulty in its latest phase brought this scene forcibly to my mind. We have had a huge amount of scolding, and a terrific flourishing of fists, and now, just as peaceably-disposed people were getting terrified out of their senses, we are told that there is to be no fighting, and that the big words used by the respective Governments mean nothing at all. The secret of this sudden appeasement lies in the fact that, as in the scene which I have described, neither had any appetite for a fight. When the Duke DE GRAMMONT made his blustering declaration every one was under the impression that the choice of Prince LEOPOLD by that double-dyed rascal PRIM, was simply a pretext for hostilities with Prussia, and many applauded it, in the conviction that it was better to seize so favorable an opportunity than to leave the Berlin Cabinet its own time for provoking a resort to arms. I believe there would have been good sense and good strategy in this course, for to a collision the two countries must come. No sooner, however, had the Government here committed itself to such a prospect than it becomes alarmed, and it was but too glad to avail itself of the friendly intervention of the other Powers, offered in the shape of remonstrances both to the Cabinets of Berlin and Madrid.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE PRINCE.

Up to yesterday afternoon the public mind had remained impressed with the belief that war was inevitable. It then got wind that the Ministry were in possession of a communication from the father of Prince LEOPOLD to Marshal PRIM, declining the candidateship to the Spanish throne for his son. The dispatch announcing the fact was stated to have been communicated to a small group of Deputies in the Salle de Pas Perdus by M. EMILE OLLIVIER, and though it created a general sense of relief among the partisans of peace outside, the mode of its employment led to indignant comments within the walls of the Chambers. The Deputies had been impatiently expecting a communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the all-absorbing question of the day, and the discussion on the Budget had been listened to with marked inattention, both by the Deputies and the spectators in the tribune, when their attention was suddenly aroused by a whispered rumor of what had taken place outside. As soon as chapter No. 10 of the Budget had been put to the vote and disposed of, M. ERNEST PICARD rose and demanded permission to address the Chamber. There was an immediate cessation of the noise and conversation which usually follows a vote, and a pin might be heard to drop in the assembly.

M. PICARD said: I have the honor to ask the members of the Government whom I see seated on the Ministerial bench, if the Chamber is not to receive today a communication which was announced to it and which appears to me all the more necessary from the fact that dispatches of real interest have been, if not published, at least publicly communicated in our *salles des conferences*. I desire to maintain the most complete reserve, and not to merit on the part of Government, under existing circumstances, any kind, I shall not say of reproach, for they cannot address it to me, but of criticism. But the Government is acquainted with those dispatches; it is aware that they are not known merely to it; it may easily divine that they will find insertion in the newspapers. Now, if I have clearly comprehended what was recently said within these walls, the Government had the idea of immediately submitting to the Chamber the essential communications which reached it. I ask, then, if this be not the moment, since the Government stated yesterday that it comprehended the general impatience, to place us *au courant* of what has been in its hands since yesterday. [Applause.]

M. CHEVANDIER DE VALDROME, Minister of the Interior:

The absence of my honorable colleague, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, proves that at this moment the Government is not prepared to make any communication to the Chamber. As soon as a communication can be made, it will be at once submitted to it.

M. ERNEST PICARD—I do not at all ask that the Chamber shall receive communication of what in the sitting of yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs was pleased to term "definitive results." I have not that ambition. I have even the contrary ambition, for I think that I am in accord with Government, and certainly with the public sentiment, in saying that the "definitive results" cannot be and ought not to be decided anywhere but here. [Applause.] Nevertheless, precisely because before the facts may be accomplished, there are elements of importance which may lead to different results, that these elements have been in the hands of many members of this Chamber; that they have been, I presume, in the hands of Ministers whom I see present here; that if they have not been published, they have been communicated to a good many persons.

Marquis DE PIRE—These communications are blameable.

M. ERNEST PICARD—I ask if the Ministers present have cognizance of them, and if they think that there is any inconvenience in submitting them to the Chamber, without discussion and without commentary, and simply as the elements of resolutions which, in definition, ought only to be taken with the consent of the country. [Loud applause on the Left.]

M. GUYOT MONTPAYROUX—It would be better to talk politics from the tribune than in the passages.

A MEMBER OF THE LEFT—What is the reply of the Government?

Persident SCHNEIDER—We pass to chapter 11. (loud laughter and agitation.)

Thus was an incident disposed of which afforded just cause for resentment to the members of the opposition, who, though not united on the expediency of war, are yet jealous to a man of the parliamentary privileges which they have had so much difficulty in conquering. *Le Soir*, of last evening, in describing the scene in the Salle des pas Perdus, uses the following strong language:

"A fact unheard of, without precedent, and scandalous, occurred today in the Corps Legislatif. A man invested with the confidence of the Sovereign, a Minister fulfilling the functions of President of the Council, permitted himself, in the Salle des pas Perdus, to divulge before a certain number of witnesses the secret of diplomatic communications with as much *sans facon* as he would have employed in relating his own private affairs. 'We have,' he said, 'the resignation of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN, which has been sent us by his father. We are satisfied.'"

One would think that this declaration, of which the Chamber should alone be the judge, would be taken to the tribune. Nothing of the sort was done. At 4 o'clock, to the pressing interpellations of M. PICARD, who denounced to his colleague this conduct of the Minister, M. CHEVANDIER DE VALDROME, Minister of the Interior, contented himself with replying that the absence of the Duc DE GRAMMONT from his seat indicated clearly that the Government had no communication to make. Of the Minister of Justice, of his public and extra-official confidences, of the unqualifiable levity of his language there was no longer any question.

M. OLLIVIER'S COURSE.

I had occasion, in a recent letter, to call your attention to the extraordinary freedom with which M. OLLIVIER expressed himself to groups of individual Deputies during the pendency of this difficulty. One would have imagined from his swagger and tone that he was parodying the rôle of the English street pugilists, whose conduct I described in the incident with which I prefaced this letter. His language, as reported by the *Temps* in the episode of yesterday in the Salle des pas Perdus, is in keeping with that comparison.

"We have never demanded more," he said, "than the withdrawal of the candidature of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN. We have never asked more than that, and our communications to Prussia have never had relation to the Treaty of Prague. There is therefore no longer a candidature on the part of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN; we would not have it; there is consequently no longer a cause for war."

Nothing can be more literally true or intrinsically false than this statement. If the Government made no allusions to the Treaty of Prague in its ultimatum to the Berlin Cabinet, M. OLLIVIER and his colleague, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, made no secret in their conversations with Deputies and journalists of the extension which they meant to give to the quarrel. These conversations were daily reported in the newspapers, and never in one instance contradicted. Besides the language of the semi-official journals left no doubt of the intention of the French Government to inflict a moral humiliation on Prussia, if not to provoke a war, and thus diminish the prestige which she had gained in Europe by M. BISMARCK'S successful policy. And yet M. OLLIVIER has the coolness to stand up in the face of all this and assert that in throwing down the gauntlet to Prussia, France had no other motive than that of defeating the candidature of Prince LEOPOLD.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia, on her side, has not got any more creditably out of this affair. After acts which could only be defended by the courage of their sustainment, she tried the evasive dodge, to palliate the treachery of her conduct in the eyes of the other European Governments, but would not have backed out from its consequences but for two circumstances which she had not calculated upon. These were, first, the opposition which the candidature of Prince LEOPOLD is encountering on the part of the Unionistas; and secondly, the intimation which has been conveyed to the Regent on the part of the Russian Government "that it would view with displeasure any act on the part of Spain which was calculated to disturb the balance of power in Europe." It is, in all probability, this latter fact which led to the prompt resignation of the Prussian Prince, for an alliance between France and Russia would be too dear a price to pay for the Spanish throne.

THE OPPOSITION.

Returning to the grievance of the Opposition against the Government, of a want of courtesy to the Chamber and the country, it derives additional force from the fact that one of its officious organs—the *Constitutionnel*—this morning announces authoritatively the fact of the resignation of Prince LEOPOLD, which could have been as easily communicated from the Tribune yesterday, and thus spared continued suspense to the public. That the Government considers the withdrawal of the Prussian Prince's pretensions sufficient satisfaction for the blow which BISMARCK had treacherously planned against her, we are assured in express terms by the Ministerial journal. After all that has been said and done, it must be admitted that Governments are even more placable than individuals, for I do not think that even my friends the London coal-porters could have stood without an exchange of blows the hard epithets which were exchanged in this quarrel.

THE LYONS EXHIBITION.

I must cut short this letter, as I am tired out by a couple of days' journey and two days' hard feasting on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the central pavilion and cupola of the exhibition building at Lyons. The invitations embraced the whole of the Paris Press, one English, one Russian, and one American journal—the NEW-YORK TIMES. As the proceedings and the programme of the exhibition have a special interest for our manufacturers and producers at the other side, I propose to make it the subject of a separate letter.

THE MASSACRE IN CHINA.

Since the above was written, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has risen to make explanations in the Chamber. He stated that as regards the reputed massacres in China, the news was incorrect. Troubles had taken place at Nankin, but the missionaries had been saved. As regarded Spain, the Spanish Ambassador had announced to him officially the renunciation of the throne by Prince LEOPOLD. The negotiations which the Government was prosecuting with the Berlin Cabinet, and which never had any other object, were not as yet terminated. It was impossible for him to speak more fully at present.

SPAIN AND THE COMPLICATIONS.

The French Diplomatic Note—Russia's Position—Prim's Course—Position of Parties—The Resignation of the Prefect of Madrid—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, July 11, 1870.

The French Government has addressed a diplomatic note to the Spanish Cabinet, which gave rise to a long discussion at the last Council of Ministers, presided over by the Regent. If I am rightly informed, the Regent, in the course of this sitting, stated that he now saw all the complicated difficulties which he had anticipated from the German candidature gradually realizing themselves. The text of the answer sent to the French Government must have reached you ere this. It is virtually the same as that addressed to the diplomatic agents of the Spanish Government abroad.

RUSSIA AND THE BALANCE OF POWER.

Yesterday morning, before the Council of Ministers was held, the Russian Ambassador here received a dispatch from his Government informing him that it had determined to oppose everything that might have a tendency to interfere with the balance of power in Europe, which had already been greatly disturbed by the changes effected in the Germanic Confederation. This dispatch has led to a good deal of consideration and discussion on the part of the Spanish Ministers.

PRIM'S COURSE.

Gen. PRIM has paid a visit to the Progressist Tertulia, (a political casino where the Deputies, a major part of whom are public functionaries, the creatures of the General, meet.) They expected the General would give some explanation of the state of affairs. He confined himself, however, to stating that whatever the solution of the pending questions might be, liberty in Spain would not perish. There will now, of course, be a great uproar here, and even the Ministerial organs will use high-sounding phrases in reference to autonomy and Spanish independence, and a warlike appearance will be assumed, but all this will lead to nothing serious.

THE GERMAN CANDIDATURE.

When the German candidature is laid before the Cortes, matters will be so arranged that it will not be voted, in order by these means to avoid the embarrassments with which Spain is threatened, both at home and abroad. Out of the twenty-eight political papers published in Madrid, twenty-four oppose, tooth and nail, the German candidature. The Republicans declare openly that it would be a great humiliation to the country, and that they will never consent to the grandson of King MURAT being placed on the throne of Spain, for if ever he should sit on it, he will only do so by staining it with the blood of thousands of victims. They suggest to Gen. PRIM that it would be well for him to retire from political life instead of directing so badly the destinies of his country. Feeling certain that important events are at hand, the Republicans are preparing arms and ammunition, and the Carlists are equally active. The former assume it as certain that when the day arrives on which the frontiers on the other side of the Pyrenees will be free, which they confidently look for, they will be able to import arms and give the Spanish Cabinet such employment that it will have but little time to devote to foreign politics. There is to be an informal meeting of all the Deputies at the Senate, with closed doors, and at this meeting the fate of the German candidature will be decided. It is believed that it will not be submitted to the Cortes, but that it will be abandoned before the sitting of the 28th of July, the day fixed for the election.

SPANISH SECURITIES.

The Spanish 3 ₱ cents have fallen 2½ ₱ cent., the Treasury bonds 7 ₱ cent. and all other Spanish securities have suffered a like fall. Commerce is paralyzed, and Spanish creditors are in a panic, which is daily becoming greater.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE PREFECT OF MADRID.

I thought to have been able to inform you that the resignation of the Prefect of Madrid had been accepted, but nothing has been done, as yet, in this matter. It is even probable that the Ministry will not like to be deprived of the services of the "worthy" chief of the *La Porra* band, who, as you are aware, amuses itself by knocking down journalists in their offices, and assassinating unarmed persons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Regent appears to be greatly disheartened by the direction political affairs have taken, but he has not the necessary energy to oppose the wishes of Gen. PRIM, whose acts he approves with regret.... Nine monks have started from Victoria for Bayonne.... I am assured that CHARLES the VII. will shortly land between Valencia and Barcelona, and that it will not be long before civil war breaks out.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Slavery Agitation and its Probable Fruits—Drum-head Courts-Martial Abolished—Families from Insurgent Districts—Funeral of the Wife of the American Consul-General—Military Operations—Shooting of Captives—Valmaseda's Report.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 20, 1870.

The apparent destiny of the Island is at present undergoing a remarkable change. The Cubans have great expectations on the fact that the slavery question will bring them the aid of the Abolition Party in the United States and Europe, and that of the negroes themselves. But that is, to say the least, very problematical, as the Spaniards are fully alive to the necessities of the situation, and are now inaugurating measures to render the efforts of the Cubans futile, and to turn to themselves all the political advantages and benefits which the slavery agitation may bring in its train, and at the same time to earn the gratitude of the blacks. The election for Deputies to the Cortes is now a fixed fact, and the necessary orders have already been received from Spain to form the lists of those entitled to vote. All voters are eligible to office, irrespective of color. That is to say, all free colored people and Chinese who pay twenty-five dollars annually in municipal or other taxes and who are of age, may be elected to seats in the Cortes. This will naturally exalt the lower classes, as there is hardly a person in the Island who does not pay twenty-five dollars in taxes annually, and they are beginning not only to feel their importance but also to realize the effects of the revolution in Spain in September, 1868, and of the present war in Cuba. Properly represented, with justice evenly awarded, and the country once more enjoying peace, we may count on a great era of prosperity.

DRUM-HEAD COURTS-MARTIAL.

Important orders have just been given by Gen. RODAS, although not yet communicated to the public in general. All Drum-head Courts-martial are abolished, except in extreme and urgent cases. The General says that a Drum-head Court-martial does not afford the culprit any chance to summon witnesses and defend himself properly, while the ordinary course of trial will afford such opportunities and at the same time allow the heat and passion of the moment to subside. RODAS is exercising the pardoning power very frequently, having, since his return, commuted the sentence of twelve prisoners sentenced to death. The last instance occurred this morning, in the case of a certain JESUS MARIA MARTINEZ, of the town of Jumento. These acts of clemency are more productive of converts to the Spanish cause than Minie bullets or pompous proclamations.

REMOVAL OF INHABITANTS TO CAMPS AND CITIES.

A change has also been effected in the bringing of persons from the insurgent districts to the camps or towns. In future only such as are willing to come and have the means of supporting themselves will be brought to the settlements by the troops, and none are to be brought forcibly. This measure has been necessitated by the accumulation of families in the towns, all of whom receive rations from the Government, and are consequently a heavy burden on the exchequer.

FUNERAL OF MRS. BIDDLE.

Mrs. BIDDLE, the wife of our Consul, died on Monday morning. Her funeral took place at 4 the same afternoon. A very large number was present, including a representative of the Captain-General, Gov. ROBERTS, the General's Secretary, the Intentant, all foreign Consuls, with the exception of those from Holland, Belgium and Portugal, nearly every English merchant, several German merchants, and, strange to say, only three American merchants, a fact which caused a great deal of comment. Mr. DUNLAP, the English Consul-General, read the service for the dead of the Church of England, and some young gentlemen carried the coffin to the hearse and the funeral procession moved to the general cemetery, where the body was deposited. Mrs. BIDDLE was a native of Philadelphia, and was about twenty-seven years of age. She leaves five children, the youngest only six months, and the oldest seven years of age. Since the illness of Mr. and Mrs. BIDDLE the children have been taken care of by Mr. JOHN C. CRAWFORD, the British Vice-Consul. Mr. BIDDLE has very much improved, and is out of danger. The State Department has granted him a furlough, and it is expected that he will be able to leave, with his children, on Saturday, by the *Morro Castle*, for New-York. Mr. HALL is in charge of the Consulate.

THE REBELLION AGAIN AT THE LAST STAGE.

According to Spanish reports from the Eastern Department, the rebellion has reached its last stage. Lieut.-Col. JOAQUIN MARIN, commander of the column operating between Vasquez and Las Tunas, states that throughout the whole territory he commands, there are but few parties of armed Cubans, none of which numbers over twenty men. One small band of eighteen men, command by OCTAVIO GONZALEZ and VALENTIN MEZADO, fell into an ambuscade, prepared near St. Gertrude's; sixteen of them, including both of their chiefs, were killed, and the balance wounded and captured. Thirty-two more were killed near Malagueta, the greatest part of them being spies, mail-carriers, and foragers. There have been a few more *Presentados*, woman and children principally.

VALMASEDA'S OPERATIONS.

In his official report to Captain-General RODAS, Gen. VALMASEDA states that two Cubans were captured and shot near Manzanillo. They defended themselves and refused to surrender their arms as requested. The pursuit against MAXIMO GOMEZ continues very active between Jiguani and Bayamo. The greatest disorder is reported to prevail among his troops, and it is said that several of his armed men have presented themselves, together with a large number of Cuban families. Major PELLISIER, with his batallion, assaulted and took some strong entrenchments held by three hundred Cubans, near Chareo Redondo. The column of LOMA GALLARDA took some other fortifications near La Bruja, Censero, Foldon y Pansho Fonscy. Gen. VALMASEDA says he is very much pleased with the behavior of the Spanish troops, and the intelligence displayed by the commanders and officers of the columns.

VOLUNTEER SPORT—SHOOTING CAPTIVES.

The volunteers of Baire and La Guisa have also had their full share of capturing and shooting insurrectionists in their respective districts. The Cubans were repulsed in their attack on St. Domingo. Col. BERGES, who commanded the place, followed them closely with 150 men, and on reaching them in a strong position near River Mayaguabo, drove them off with a loss of nineteen killed. The Cubans were, however, enabled to remove their wounded. Col. WAYLER made several excursions on the Holguin and Guiamaro roads, during which he killed several Cubans, including a General, MONGO ORTUNO, who was captured and shot. Col. WAYLER, at the head of 150 men, crossed River Caimito and assaulted, under a heavy fire, the positions held by eight hundred Cubans, who were compelled to abandon them after losing sixteen of their men. The death of DONATO MARMOL is again reported and confirmed, and may be true this time.

QUASIMODO.

A Boy Killed by Lightning at Albany—Singular Effect.

The Troy *Press*, of July 25, says: During the storm, Saturday morning, a boy named CHAS. SNYDER, aged six years, whose parents live at No. 442 Madison-avenue, Albany, was killed by lightning, on the walk, corner of Madison-avenue and Snipe-street. His brother, who accompanied him, was knocked down by the same flash. Dr. BOULWARE was called and examined the body. He found that the fluid struck the right side of his head, tearing his seamless felt hat into several pieces, passed in a straight line down the right side and leg, entering his shoe, tearing it into small pieces, burning the skin in its course to a crisp in some places and in others burning it to blisters. It also burned and tore his cotton shirt, but passed down his leg doing no injury to his pants. He had a basket on his head when struck, which was torn in several pieces. While his shoe was torn to pieces, the skin on his foot was not injured.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Troy *Press* says that Mr. VANDERBILT has offered $250,000 for the Eddy steamer team, and that Mr. BONNER has outbid him by $50,000, without effecting a purchase.

Arrangements are being made for the starting of a new paper at Syracuse in the interest of the Roman Catholics of that city. It is to be called the *Central Catholic*.

In the midst of wealth and luxury, an Albany exchange says that not a week passes without having one or more deaths from hunger reported. The victims are usually women.

An operative at Fall River is very much grieved to see that thousands of well-disposed workmen have to be out of employment to suit the ideas of 300 or 400 restless spirits who have undertaken to dictate terms to employers.

A correspondent of the Waterford *Sentinel* ascribes the burning of the Troy and Lansingburg Railroad house to the vengeance of the Almighty to mark His displeasure at the running of cars on the Sabbath.

Pulverized charcoal mixed with lard is said to be an infallible remedy for the bite of a dog. It must be immediately applied to the injured spot and kept there until the poison has been completely drawn out.

A young man who took some severe lessons from the faro-bankers of this City, last Winter, has lately been initiating his "friends" into the mysteries of the game, at Pittsburg, Penn. It cost one man $1,800 to see how it was done.

A belligerent Prussian, who recently appeared with a dark "cloud" above his right eye, in reply to the concerned questionings of a friend as to how he had come by it, said that he had received "bad news" from Germany. The explanation was deemed quite satisfactory.

A party of ladies and gentlemen paid a visit to Bridgeport, Conn., last week, and were so surprised with "the extent and beauty of the city, and the greatness of the manufacturing establishments," that they—went back on the next train.

The presence of such celebrated leaders of fashion as Mrs. JAMES FISK, Jr., and Mrs. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is turning the heads of the people of Newport this season. As an evidence of it we clip the following extract from an editorial in the Newport *Daily News*: "Newport as a watering-place—there is but one Newport in America."

There is a youth, named NOYES, residing with his parents, at Litchfield, N. H., who recently attempted to end his life in smoke by tying his neck to a beam in a shed to prevent escape after setting fire to a quantity of hay. As soon as the relatives heard of the occurrence they collected around the barn and made quite a "Noyes-y" demonstration.

The meerschaum-pipe man has been heard from. He has lately been practicing his tricks upon the people of Maine. During a period of two or three weeks he has managed to procure a "loan" of $10 each upon quite a number of "meerschaums" at Portland and Bangor. He adopts the usual plan of representing himself as being run out of money, &c.

An adroit swindler, taking advantage of the desire lately evinced by traders of having their photographs displayed in frames at every hotel in the country, "collected" upward of $1,000 from one town in Connecticut for that purpose. It looks very like seeing one's own chickens come home to roost when the people of the Nutmeg State permit themselves to be dealt with in this way.

The Sons of Temperance, at Trenton, New-Jersey, were recently made the victims of a practical joke by an enterprising young gentleman, who succeeded in having whisky introduced into a can of ice-water prepared for their use. The night was so hot, and the thirst so great, that the "taste" was not perceived until a good draught had been taken. We know of a good many societies that would not object to a similar deception.

A New-England landlady of the Mrs. Weller order, was recently agitated beyond description by the sudden reappearance of an old boarder, whose body was supposed to have been fished out of the Connecticut River some time previously. She insisted on his being a ghost, and declined to have his trunks removed to the "other world" until brought to her senses by a magisterial order. The friends of the resurrected man are now beginning to wonder who it was they had the honor of burying.

A lady in Pennsylvania had her eye-sight restored last week by an operation, after having been blind for several years. The first thing she did, after objects became visible, was to sit down and read a number of letters, which she presumed had been sent to her husband by ladies during her blindness. The feelings of the poor woman can be better imagined than described, when she found that her jealousy had been occasioned by a number of coal and washing bills.

An interesting divorce suit was commenced last week, before Judge BARNARD, at Fishkill. After forty years of married life, the husband seeks a release from his vows, on the grounds of cruelty, she having, on a certain occasion, struck him with a plate of bread, and dispersed a number of friends whom he was entertaining at a party. The wife claims that she was only "helping" him to entertain, and it is suggested for her that, in her anxiety to be of "service," the plate "accidentally" flew out of her hand, and "accidentally" hit her dearly-beloved husband.

It is an old saying that "great occasions make great men." The truth of this adage appears to have been recently verified at Cincinnati, where the hot weather has brought to the surface a modern Sangrado, who protests against the use of cold water and ice, in the cure of sunstroke. He prescribes warm water applications, an emetic, sulphuric ether in teaspoonful doses every fifteen minutes, and friction of the spine by mustard and strong liniment. Such treatment is bound to either kill or cure. It seems to favor no intermediate condition.

Just at this time, when there seems to be such a strong desire among European nations to restrict the privileges and emoluments of the clergy, it will be gratifying to the religious to hear that an industrious clerical gentleman residing within the town of Owasco, in this State, is the fortunate owner of a prize cow, the producer of 4,500 pounds, or 2¼ tons, of milk, within a period of three months. What a splendid opportunity for the friends of Rev. Mr. SMYTH to make up a purse and purchase this wonderful animal for his especial use!

A Fatal Case in Greene County.

The Hudson (N. Y.) *Register* of July 25 says that during the thunder-storm of Saturday a man named ELIJAH BLOSSOM, aged seventy-six years, living near Jacksonville, Greene County, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Mr. BLOSSOM was standing in his yard when he received the shock. Upon being picked up and carried into the house it was found that nearly every bone in his body was broken. He was a very fleshy man, and weighed nearly 300 pounds.

Wanton Outrage—A Japanese Performer Seriously Injured at Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 25.

The Japanese gentlemen, who are now engaged at Crosby's Opera-house in the legitimate exercise of a respectable calling, will probably carry with them from Chicago a rather poor estimate of the courtesy of its inhabitants. One member of the troupe, at least, will have reason to remember his visit, very much as Stephen, the martyr, if he had lived through it, would have remembered his visit to Jerusalem. An outrage was perpetrated upon the strangers, last night, which deserves to be recorded, in the hope that the publication may lead to the detection of the cowardly perpetrators, there being no possibility of arriving at their arrest by the ordinary method. About 10½ o'clock last evening a few of the members of the Japanese troupe, including MIJAMOTTO, the interpreter, a very intelligent young Oriental, were passing down Madison-street, on their way to the lake, where they proposed to enjoy the luxury of an evening bath. While passing Rutter's block, at the corner of Madison-street and Wabash-avenue, it was observed that one of the upper windows of the block, facing west, was open, and a company of young men were seated thereat, smoking cigars, and in all probability indulging in some stronger luxuries. While the company were proceeding quietly along, one of the "blades" from above cried out, "There are these d—d Japanese," and at the same time a piece of rock, nearly the size of a man's fist, struck the young MIJAMOTTO on the head, inflicting a severe wound, from which the blood flowed profusely. Immediately following this came a dash of water on the heads of the company. The manager of the troupe was present, and, accompanied by a party of friends, he at once ascended to the room. As soon as he knocked at the door the lights were turned out, and no one answered to the summons until the janitor of the building was called, when the door was opened. Of course it was impossible to point out the perpetrator of the outrage. All the inmates of the department denied any knowledge of the affair, and when, some time later, a policeman was called, the officer found it impossible to make any arrest. The gentlemen who were present were all unanimous in their assertion that the rock was thrown from the upper window, which faces west from the corner of the block. There are only three windows fronting in that direction, and it was certainly from one of these that the stone was thrown. The young man has been seriously injured by this wanton outrage, and if the person who threw the stone can be discovered, he is worthy of having his name transmitted in glowing colors to the Police record.

THE FIRE AT EAST BOSTON.

Nearly Seventy-five Buildings Destroyed—Two Churches in Ruins—One Hundred Families Rendered Homeless—Loss, $300,000.

From the Boston Post, July 26.

The fire fiend paid our city a visit yesterday afternoon, and for several hours held terrible and complete sway over a portion of East Boston. The spectacle was a fearful, yet a sublime one to the merest spectator; but to those who were ruthlessly driven from their workshops, places of business and residences, with hardly a moment's warning, it meant desolation and suffering. For more than three hours the flames held undisputed sway—destroying everything in their track, crossing and recrossing streets. The nature of many of the buildings destroyed and their contents, added to the extreme natural heat of the day, made it additionally laborious for the firemen; the wind at times amounted to almost a gale, driving the flames in all directions. Yet the firemen never labored better; each man seemed to be impressed that upon his efforts depended the saving of a large portion of the First Ward, and Boston has reason to feel proud of their heroism, for their conduct amounted to that and nothing else.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The origin of the fire cannot be a mystery to those acquainted with the business of a planing-mill and understand the combustible nature of its every-day work. The drying-room, a small brick structure, situated near the corner of Border and Decatur, and surrounded by wooden buildings which faced on Border, Decatur and Liverpool streets, was the spark which kindled the large volumes of flames; it was enveloped almost instantly, and immediately communicated to the surrounding buildings. On the corner of Decatur and Border streets was a two and one-half story building known as the 'Union Planing Mill;' this with the drying room first mentioned, and a large wooden building 150x55 on Liverpool-street, were owned and occupied by the proprietors of the planing mill, W. W. & J. F. BENNETT. Their loss will probably exceed $25,000. The second story of the building was occupied by Messrs. W. H. MCKIE & Co., ship and steam-boat joiners; a large stock of lumber was here stored, as the firm have the contract for the building of the new ferry drops; their loss will amount to about $4,500, and some few articles were saved.

ON MERIDIAN-STREET.

The heat of the flames from the burning mills on Border-street was so intense that fire was communicated to the rear of a large two-story wooden block fronting on Meridian-street, a distance of several hundred feet from the mill in which the fire originated. This was owned by Mr. W. C. RICHARDS, dealer in stoves and tinware; also an adjoining building of the same dimensions, just completed, and owned by the same man. Streams of water were directed upon it, but with only temporary effect; for the fire soon after broke out under the eaves, and the building was soon in flames. Next to it was a two and a half story wooden building, owned by Mr. S. Y. CHASE, and occupied on the ground floor as a grocery-store by Mr. BURNHAM—in the second story as a sewing-machine room, and on the third floor Messrs. ROUNDY & NILES manufactured the Dirigo soap powder. So rapid was the progress of the flames that but little was saved from these buildings, and they were a mass of ruins in a few moments. The next to feed the flames was another wooden structure owned by Mr. CHASE, making the corner of Central-square, occupied by a furniture-dealer and by a Mr. COLEMAN, tailor. There was nothing left of this but a pile of ashes.

Crossing Meridian-street from opposite the corner of Central-square, the flames communicated to a wooden house occupied by Mrs. PLUMMER, next below the Baptist Church, and again the heat was so intense that the firemen could not approach the premises, and there was no other alternative but to suffer them to burn. At times the wind would drive the flames in lurid sheets from one side of the street to the other, melting the glass in the windows, after which it was easy for the flames to fasten themselves on the interior. A brick block, three stories in height, and containing five houses, south of the wooden house just mentioned, next took fire, the occupants removing but very little of their furniture; the corner was occupied by G. W. COBB, apothecary, the upper part as a residence. Mr. COBB saved little if anything from his store. The building was owned by Mr. DUNBAR, and hardly one brick upon another was left standing. Crossing London-street the flames communicated to the brick building on the corner of that and Meridian-street, and damaged it very badly, although not beyond the possibility of repairs, except one house in the end of the block on London-street. The corner block was owned by Mr. S. HOFFSES, and occupied by LEWIS BURNHAM, groceries; Mr. G. GREELEY, furniture and crockery, and Mrs. LEE, confectionery. Mr. BROWN, an officer of the Seventh Police, lived over GREELEY'S store, and loses a good portion of his furniture. The dry goods stock of D. MCDOUGAL, No. 123, and the hardware stock of H. B. BUTLER, No. 129 Meridian-street, were damaged more or less by water.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church stood on Meridian-street, near the corner of London-street, and in the early part of the conflagration the roof was several times on fire, but was extinguished by the well-directed efforts of the firemen. As the fire came down Meridian-street, however, it became evident that no earthly power could prevent its destruction. It was a wooden structure, and the bell-deck of the steeple was the first point of attack. As the flames played up and around it the scene was truly grand. Ropes were at once stretched across the street, guarded by the Police, and the people were kept outside the lines. The interior of the edifice had recently been put in the most complete repair—the lecture-room in the vestry had been newly frescoed and new furniture provided. But very little was saved from the building—the fine organ, recently built at a cost of $2,000, and the Sunday-school library, being consumed. Rev. Mr. RICHARDS is the pastor, and the Society not being a wealthy one, will feel the loss heavily. Before the edifice was entirely consumed the Society was tendered the use of the Rev. Mr. CUDWORTH'S church, which will doubtless be accepted.

ON LONDON-STREET.

Next to the church on London-street was a two-story wooden building, occupied in the basement by J. HARTNETT, plumber, and upstairs by Mr. DUNBAR, an officer of the Seventh Police. This was so far burned as to be rendered useless. A greater part of Mr. DUNBAR'S effects were removed in a damaged condition. The handsome three-story brick block of dwellings, numbered from 118 to 124 inclusive, presented a strong, and, as it proved, insurmountable barrier to the flames, for they were checked at this point. The block was occupied by Messrs. BRIGHAM, CLARK, COLNAN and Mrs. QUINN, who removed most of their furniture, which was considerably damaged by the process. No. 116 the end of another brick block, took fire in the rear, and was badly damaged in the upper stories. It was occupied by Mr. SAUNDERS, whose loss of furniture was considerable. The occupants of a large number of houses on this street removed their furniture, but before dark had replaced it in their dwellings. On the south side of the street, and across Meridian-street, was quite a long block of wooden tenement-houses, each having two or more families, and this was burned to the ground, several of the occupants saving a good portion of their furniture, while others lost nearly everything they had. The progress of the flames was so rapid, and the heat so intense from the burning block upon the opposite side of the street, that it required great nerve and perseverance to save anything. The tenants were nearly all Irish and the loss will fall heavily upon them, for many saved hardly enough to keep guard over.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was the first to take fire, and had not the extreme heat prevented the firemen from laboring in the street, the height of the steeple was too great for water to reach it. It soon fell off down to the brick work, crashing into the adjoining wooden building, already a mass of flame. The fire then descended through the remaining portion of the tower, and the interior was completely burned out, the roof falling in with a tremendous crash, leaving the outside walls and a part of the tower standing. A valuable organ, the Sunday-school library and the furniture of the church, were totally destroyed. A wooden building next north of the church, occupied by E. S. BIXBY, grocery and provision dealer, was badly damaged, and at this point the flames were checked.

ANOTHER VIEW.

Border-street, from Decptur-street to Central-square, was a mass of flames, in which no being could exist, and consequently their progress was unopposed on this line. The unoccupied building above mentioned was soon in ruins, but the flames had extended north-easterly on Border-street and enveloped the two two-story wooden buildings. These three were owned by Messrs. KENNY, CALDEE & Co., carpenters and builders, and the upper one, toward the square, was occupied by them. The adjoining wooden building, No. 143, was occupied by MURDOCK, GLEASON & Co., manufacturers of black-walnut and chestnut chamber furniture. A large amount of their stock was removed, but they will suffer a loss of $2,000. The flames were now so fierce and powerful that they leaped across the vacant lot lying on a line with the street, seventy-five feet in length, and a large wooden building two and a half stories high, and seventy-five feet square, with an L 25x25, was soon completely destroyed. The building with its contents was owned by Messrs. GEO. M. BIRD & Co., machinists, employing about forty men. This involves a loss, including the building, stock, tools, patterns, &c., of $32,000. The next doomed building was also a wooden structure, No. 167 Border-street, and was soon, like its predecessors, entirely destroyed. It was occupied by WILLIAM GILCHRIST, carriage maker; loss $1,000. WHITTEN BROTHERS, manufacturers of pine, chestnut, walnut and mahogany dressing-glass frames; they had a good stock on hand, and will suffer a loss of from $500 to $1,000. The building had a frontage and entrance on Liverpool-street, opposite the city scales, which was occupied by HUNTOON & CLISBY, carriage and fancy painters. Their stock was removed from the building. They estimate their loss at $700. The structure was valued at $3,500.

THE PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The area burned over is variously estimated at six to ten acres; it includes that space bounded by Border-street, Decatur-street, thence by Liverpool-street, crossing the space between Liverpool-street and Meriden-street at the Presbyterian Church, thence across Meriden-street to the junction of London and Meriden, to the rear of the tenement-houses on Havre-street, thence in a line with Havre-street until at a point in range with the Baptist Church and the center of Central-square, then in a direct line from this point to the Baptist Church, and by Central-square to Border-street.

THE LOSS.

It is impossible at present to approximate the loss in East Boston, but it will probably exceed $200,000, and may reach $300,000. The manufacturing establishments on Border-street contained valuable machinery, while the loss to church property was upward of $50,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.

During the fire, and while Mr. WM. LEWIS, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, was passing from the front to the rear part of the room occupied by Mr. LUNT, he fell through a scuttle the entire distance to the ground, crushing his skull and receiving such severe internal injuries as to cause his death in about twenty minutes after the accident. Mr. LEWIS was about thirty-two years of age, and married. He resided in Chambers-street.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

It is believed that the extensive conflagration can be charged to an insufficient supply of water; that is, that the pipes carrying water to the island are too small, the force of the hydrant streams being so slight as to be of very little effect. If this is the case, as was asserted by many gentlemen yesterday, it is a matter demanding the prompt attention of the City Government.

A Fall Through a Fifty Feet High Hay Spout—Remarkable Escape from Instant Death.

From the Buffalo Courier, July 25.

It is seldom that we are called upon to chronicle a more remarkable casualty than one which occurred yesterday afternoon, at the well-known livery stable of R. CALLAHAN, on Washington-street, near North Division. A hostler employed there, named JIM KERNS, or CARNES, who lives on Michigan-street, near Batavia, had been observed during the afternoon to be a little the worse for liquor, but as he was in the habit of attending to the small amount of business required of him when in a semi-befogged condition, which was not unusual with him, no special notice was taken of it. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon he went up to the hay-loft throw to down fodder. The hay is stored in the third story of the stable, or rather the fourth, considering the cellar, where the horses are kept, as a story, and is pitched down through a spout about twenty-four by eighteen inches in area. The entire distance from the upper floor to the basement must be fully fifty feet. KERNS pitched down a quantity of hay, which TIM FLANNIGAN, another hostler, on duty below, received and fed to the horses. The supply being sufficient, KERNS desisted from labor, and nothing was heard from him for half an hour. About that length of time from the departure of KERNS for the upper regions, the hay running short, FLANNIGAN, who was seated on a sort of truck below the mouth of the spout, called out, "JIM, pitch down some more hay." The almost immediate answer was the arrival of poor KERNS himself, plunging head foremost through the spout, and striking his skull with great force against the truck. He was taken up insensible and covered with blood, and carried to his home. Dr. J. F. MINER attended him, and found the fracture of the skull so serious that he performed the delicate operation of trephening, taking off two square inches from the brain. The constitution of the injured man is so good that Dr. MINER has hopes of his ultimate recovery. An examination of the scene of the casualty makes the wonder great how a man could possibly have fallen through the small spout, which, except in length, does not surpass the dimensions of an ordinary chimney. The only reasonable supposition, though it may seem far from reasonable to many sane minds which cannot comprehend the idiosyncracies of mental health, is, that he was aroused from a drunken stupor—which his silence of half an hour tends to render probable—by the noise of FLANNIGAN, when a sudden crazy impulse caused him to precipitate himself to almost certain death. The fact that the fall of fully fifty feet did not kill him at once, shows that he must have thought better of his idea when he felt himself falling, and tried to save himself by the use of his hands and feet. The casualty is one of the most singular on record.

A Woman In Black—Sh[illegible] s Prevented From Committing Suicide.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Gazette, July 26.

The Allegheny Park was the scene of a rather singular episode on Saturday evening. A few minutes before 7 o'clock, a young woman, neatly arrayed in black clothing, and of a prepossessing appearance, entered the inclosure east of Federal-street, and took one of the ladies' seats, not far from the entrance. There was an air of mystery about the female's movements which attracted the attention of some young men who were setting near by. They kept a watch upon her for a short time, when she was observed to take a two ounce-vial out of her pocket, glance furtively about, and raise it to her lips. One of the young men at this instant, suspecting the truth, advanced quickly and knocked the vial from her hand. She at first appeared indignant, and was about to create a breeze, when the Park Policeman arrived and was made acquainted with the facts. The vial by this time was secured and found to be marked "laudanum"—in the fall the contents had been spilled out. It was evident that the woman meditated suicide, but she refused to give her name or converse in regard to the affair. The officer accordingly escorted her out of the Park, concluding that if she wished to "shuffle off this mortal coil," she could do the shuffling in some other locality. The affair was one of mystery, but was all over in such a short time that no large crowd was attracted to the place.

The New-Orleans Firemen in Elmira—Who Paid Their Bill?

In the course of a controversy waged in the Elmira, N. Y., papers, as to the reception of the New-Orleans firemen in that city, the *Advertiser* of the 25th inst. says that when its article setting forth that the visiting firemen paid their own bills was read by Gov. A. W. RANDALL, he at once requested Mr. WADSWORTH, of the Rathbun House, to telegraph to the New-Orleans firemen to draw upon Mr. WADSWORTH for the amount of the bill which they paid him while here, and he (Mr. RANDALL) would honor the draft. The telegram was thereupon sent, and one received from the firemen at Cincinnati, stating that they had drawn accordingly. The draft reached this city on Saturday, and it was presented to Gov. RANDALL for payment and promptly paid. The draft was for $226, the amount which the firemen paid at the Rathbun House while here.

The Late Fire at Meriden, Conn.

The damage to the works of the Meriden Britannia Company, of Meriden, Conn., by the fire of July 16, seems to have been scarcely so great as was at first reported. The three upper floors only of the main building were destroyed and the loss of machinery, shafting, &c., in them, was pretty heavy; but it is very much less than the insurance, and the work of rebuilding will be commenced immediately. The works of the Company are among the most extensive of their kind in the world, and the fire will cause scarcely more than a temporary inconvenience. There are six other factories in operation, and there will be no interruption to business or the filling of orders.

Complimentary Dinner to Major Joseph F. Tobias, of Philadelphia.

The officers of the gallant New-York Seventh, cherishing a lively and agreeable recollection of the cordial greeting which they received on their recent excursion at Philadelphia, have, ever since their return, been anxiously hoping for an opportunity to at least partially acknowledge, in suitable form, the generous hospitality of which they had been the recipients. The accidental knowledge of the arrival, in the City, of Major JOSEPH F. TOBIAS, of Philadelphia—who was among the many prominent in the tender of courtesies in Philadelphia, on his way to Europe by the *Scotia*, furnished an occasion which the "boys" of the Seventh could not let pass, and they laid hold on him accordingly. The result was that, last evening, at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth-street, the feeling of the officers of the Seventh Regiment was put into substantial form, in the shape of a complimentary dinner to Major TOBIAS. Together with the guest of the evening, there were present from Philadelphia, Major-Gen. CHARLES M. PREVOST, commander of the First Division Militia of Philadelphia, J. TRAVIS QUIGGS, Esq., and J. H. ORNE, both of Philadelphia, and Dr. MORRIS, of the Board of Health in this City. Among the officers of the Seventh present were Col. Clark, Lieut.-Col. Hawes, Major Smith, Adjt. Fitzgerald, Quartermaster Weed, Capt. Ryder, Capt Kipp, Capt. Ely, and Lieuts. Earle, Abrahams, Robbins and Hayden. The dinner was prepared in excellent style, and after the cloth had been removed, speeches were made by Col. CLARK and others on behalf of the New-York soldiers, acknowledging in becoming terms the genuine heartiness of their greeting in Philadelphia, as elsewhere. Major TOBIAS responded in becoming terms on behalf of his brother officers of the Philadelphia militia, on whose behalf he accepted the hospitality and cordial response of the officers of the Seventh. Appropriate remarks were also made by Major-Gen. PREVOST, of Philadelphia, and by other officers of the Seventh, expressive of the warmth of reciprocal friendship felt by the militia of Pennsylvania and New-York for each other, not only as brother soldiers, but also as fellow-citizens of a common country. With song and sentiment the entertainment was prolonged until a late hour, to the evident enjoyment of all concerned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Another Struggle with the Fat-melters—Donation to the Street Cleaning Contractor.

The Board of Health met yesterday at 10 o'clock, President BOSWORTH in the chair, and Commissioners BRENNAN, CECCAVINI, GROSS, MANIERRE, MULALY and STEPHEN SMITH present.

The Sanitary Committee recommended that permits to melt fresh lard be granted to the following persons and firms, at the places named: H. Silverhorn, Nos. 92 and 94 Chrystie-street; John M. Smith, Sons & Co., Nos. 25 and 27 Eldridge-street; M. Marshall, No. 14 Second-avenue; C. H. Meday, Nos. 542 to 548 Washington-street; Wm. Hayward, Nos. 49 and 51 First-avenue; Wolff & Grass, No. 27 Harrison-street; Wm. J. Wilcox, No. 417 Washington-street; F. Sink & Bro., corner Hudson and Christopher streets; Tobey & Booth, north-west corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Twelfth-avenue; Rowe & Bro., No. 268 West Thirty-third-street; Beckstein & Co., No. 517 West Thirty-second-street; Banford Bro., Nos. 571 and 579 Tenth-avenue; H. Neiland & Co., No. 313 Washington-street; A. J. Wood & Co., No. 313 Washington-street; Richard Sager, No. 49 Fourth-avenue.

An extended debate ensued upon the recommendation, Judge BOSWORTH opposing the granting of the permits upon the ground that the parties having such licenses would do as they always have done heretofore, and, instead of confining themselves to the melting of fresh lard, would render all sorts of offensive matter. Considerable feeling was manifested in the discussion, and a motion being made to refer the matter back to the Committee, Commissioner GROSS stated that the subject had been thoroughly considered in committee, and the recommendation to grant the permits only made after the fullest investigation of the premises, most of which he said were properly managed, especially instancing TOBEY & BOOTH, CAMPBELL & MCNEILL, and some others who had been cited as causing the nuisance.

Commissioner MANIERRE moved, as a means of getting the sense of the Board, that no permit be ever granted to melt fresh fat or do any other kind of rendering south of One Hundred and Tenth-street. He stated that the question must be decided finally in some way, and its decision would save the Board, and also the Sanitary Committee, a vast amount of trouble. Commissioner BRENNAN moved to lay the motion on the table, which was lost, and the vote then being taken on the motion of Mr. MANIERRE, it was also lost by a vote of 3 to 4. The question then recurring on the report of the Committee, Judge BOSWORTH moved that TOBEY & BOOTH be stricken from the list, but a motion was then made and carried that it be referred back to the Sanitary Committee.

On report of the Permit Committee, a number of night scavengers were fined for violations of the Sanitary ordinance, in various sums, and the Sanitary Inspector was ordered to [illegible] them no permits to clean vaults until the fines are paid.

A report was made by the City Sanitary Inspector, recommending a large number of streets to be cleaned oftener than is required by the street-cleaning contract, which was referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning. Upon motion of Commissioner BRENNAN it was declared as the judgment of the Board that $80,000 should be set apart in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for street-cleaning purposes, and the Controller was notified to that effect.

The report of the City Sanitary Inspector shows that relapsing fever is steadily decreasing, there being thirty cases during the past week against thirty-six in the previous week. The disease is, however, widely scattered, as twenty-seven of these cases occurred in twenty different streets. In connection with the same subject, it was ordered that the Attorney commence suits against Dr. J. C. FINNELL, of No. 132 West Houston-street, and Dr. JOHN M. MCCLELLAND, of No. 346 Fourth-avenue, for failing to report cases of contagious disease, as required by law.

Commissioner S. SMITH offered a resolution that the City Sanitary Inspector report at the next meeting of the Board, all streets, docks, vacant lots or other places into which garbage is being deposited without a permit, and by whom such work is being done, which was adopted. The Register of Records submitted a report concerning the mortality of the heated term, and certain action was taken with regard to the evasion of the Quarantine laws, all of which will be found in other columns.

The Board at 3 o'clock, after an industrious session of two hours, adjourned until Tuesday next.

Atlantic Yacht Club—Annual Cruise.

COMMODORE VOORHIS has issued the following general orders regarding the annual cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club:

FLAG-SHIP "TIDAL WAVE," }
July 25, 1870. }

day, Aug. 3. at 1 o'clock P. M., and after the arri-
The fleet will rendezvous at Whitestone, Wednes-
val of the steam-boat from New-York, will sail for Glen Cove.

Thursday, Aug. 4.—On a signal from the flag-ship the fleet will get under way and proceed to New London.

Friday, Aug. 5.—The fleet will, on signal, sail for Greenport, and remain over Saturday and Sunday. The programme for Saturday will be promulgated on the arrival at Greenport. Divine service will be held on Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board the *Tidal Wave*, one of the chaplains of the Club officiating.

Monday, Aug. 8.—On signal get under way for Stonington.

Tuesday, Aug. 9.—Sail for Newport and remain over the 10th.

Thursday, Aug. 11.—At a signal from the flag-ship the fleet will sail for New-Bedford.

Friday, Aug. 12.—Sail from New-Bedford for Holmes-Hole.

Saturday, Aug. 13.—The fleet will cruise from Holmes-Hole to Edgartown and return.

Sunday, Aug. 14.—The members of the Club and their guests are requested to visit the camp meeting, which is held about a mile from the anchorage, and can be easily reached by land.

Monday, Aug. 15.—The fleet will leave Holmes' Hole for New-Bedford or Newport, as the Commodore may determine before departure.

Tuesday, Aug. 16.—Sail for Stonington or New-London, as the Commodore may determine.

Wednesday, Aug. 17.—Sail for Glen Cove, where the fleet will be disbanded on arrival.

In case of inability to carry out the above programme, the Commodore will issue such additional orders as occasion may require. By order of

Commodore WM. VOORHIS.

JOHN B. MORGAN, Recording Secretary.

Seventh Assembly District Republican Association.

A regular meeting of the Seventh Assembly District Republican Association was held, last evening, at No. 815 Broadway. Owing to the absence of both the President and Vice-President of the organization, Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE was called to the chair.

Hon. THOS. E. STEWART, from the Committee on Patronage, reported that since the last meeting of the Association places had been provided in the Custom-house (one day inspector and three clerks) for members of this organization, under Mr. GRINNELL'S administration; that the Seventh District was entitled to six appointments, and that he had no doubt under Mr. MURPHY'S administration it would get its full share. One appointment had also been secured in the Appraiser's office, two in the Post-office, and a temporary one in the Revenue Department. He suggested the appointment of a committee to appear before the State Central Committee which meets at Saratoga on the 14th of August, when the question of alleged frauds in the primary election in this and two other districts will be inquired into. Messrs. TWOMBLY, DUGANNE and FORBES were appointed as such committee.

JOS. W. HOWE was appointed to represent this organization in the General Committee in place of Judge HENRY E. DAVIES, resigned.

A resolution was adopted declaring this organization ready, on any just and fair terms, to consolidate with any other Republican organization in the district, so that the party should be no longer divided.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Long Branch Races.

On Saturday next, and each day of the races, the train of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad connecting at Sandy Hook with the steamer *Plymouth Rock* on her 11 A. M. trip, will run through to the race-course, stopping at Long Branch only. Those bound to the course will purchase tickets at Oceanport. In the event of the steamers *Plymouth Rock* and *Jesse Hoyt* being inadequate to furnish comfortable transportation to the throng, the reserve steamers *Old Colony* and *Empire State* will be ready for instant service, and could, if required, transport 20,000 people a day over this end of the route. The race-horses from Saratoga that are to participate in the Long Branch sports are to be conveyed from Albany by special steamer direct to Sandy Hook pier, where they will be placed in a special train and taken to the stables assigned to them.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Probable Murder—Attempted Suicide—Accidental Poisoning—Assaults and Robberies—Coroners' Cases.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, JAMES CONNOLLY, an Irish laborer, living at No. 341 Stanton-street, was assailed at the corner of Goerck and Stanton streets by a party of half-drunken ruffians, and during the mêlée received a stab-wound in the abdomen, from which the entrails protruded. Immediately after the wound was inflicted all the assailants fled, but subsequently one BERNARD CURRY, who is said to have been engaged in the affair, was arrested and locked up in the Eleventh Precinct Station-house. The wounded man, who was considered to be in a very critical condition, was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MARY JANE LILLIE, of No. 65 Sullivan-street, yesterday took some poison, kept in the house for killing bed-bugs, but was relieved of it before any serious injury had occurred.

JOHN BRITT, of No. 21 Hamilton-street, yesterday fell into the hold of the ship Great Admiral, and was badly injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOSEPH WETHERWOOD, a native of England, forty years of age, residing at No. 142 Baxter-street, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, but did not cut deep enough to cause a fatal wound. He was taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, where he had surgical attention, after which he was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

JOHN LYNCH, of No. 523 West Twenty-eighth-street, was thrown out of his wagon in Twenty-eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, yesterday, and had his ankle dislocated.

A most singular dispatch was received at 4½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, from the Fifth Precinct, which stated that WILLIAM ROACH, residing at No. 259 Greenwich-street, while passing through Church-street, was stabbed in the side by some unknown man, and taken to No. 15 Thomas-street by friends. The wound not being serious, it does not seem that any arrest was made or investigation of the case had.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, JOSEPH GREGORY was charged with stealing $10,000 worth of United States bonds, the property of CARLOS DEL CASTILLO LOYZAGA, of the Cuban Junta. It will be remembered that on the 25th of June last $85,000 in bonds were stolen from Mr. LOYZAGA, in St. George's Hotel, Broadway. On the 9th of the present month one of the bonds for $10,000 was found in the possession of the prisoner by Officer APPLEGATE, of the Secret Service Department. He was then arrested, but, in the absence of the prosecutor, was not brought up until yesterday. He was held to answer.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, a motion was made for the discharge of T. B. SWIFT, who is in custody on a charge of having defrauded ARTHUR COSGROVE of $50 bounty money, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the prosecution. On the first investigation the Commissioner reserved his decision, and on yesterday refused the motion, adding that he would give the prisoner until Tuesday to prepare his defense.

FREDERICK DAWSON was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing from the premises of THOMAS C. SHEDD, No. 702 Broadway, a set of ivory checks used for gambling purposes, and a silver dealing-box, of the total value of $250. JAMES CAMPBELL, aged fourteen, who has already been twice before the Court in connection with sneak robberies, was committed for examination for stealing $344 worth of clothing from the premises of JOHN A. BROWN, No. 343 West Eleventh-street.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Alderman WALSH, AUGUSTUS BRONZE pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing $250 worth of marble tops for tables, the property of CHARLES J. MILLER, No. 218 West Thirty-first-street, and was held for examination.

PATRICK GORMAN, aged forty, of No. 437 East Thirteenth-street, fell, yesterday, from the second story window of his residence into the yard, and died from the effects of the injuries received. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

JOHN MCELROY was yesterday drowned while bathing in the East River, near the Battery, and his body was taken to the Morgue for official action.

Mrs. BROWN, aged forty-five, fell overboard, yesterday, from the pier at the foot of Warren-street, and was drowned. Her body was recovered and taken to the Morgue for the action of the Coroner.

JAMES W. HAYES, alias James Campbell, alias George W. Hayes, aged eighteen, who had been sentenced on Jan. 6, by Judge BEDFORD, to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary and fined $50, on the charge of petit larceny, died yesterday in the Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island. Coroner KEENAN will investigate the cause of death.

The nude body of a man, aged about thirty, height five feet seven inches, with dark brown hair, was found yesterday in the East River, off Seventh-street, and removed to the Morgue.

Dr. WOOSTER BEACH yesterday made a post-mortem examination of the body of Mrs. AGNES LITTLE, who died suddenly on Monday, at No. 483 West Thirty-ninth-street, under what were supposed to be suspicious circumstances. The doctor found a number of bruises and contused wounds on the dead woman's head and face, and as she had been suffering from convulsions, it is suspected that the injuries, together with the heat, may have hastened her death. Coroner KEENAN will hold an investigation. Meanwhile, the husband, JOHN LITTLE, remains under arrest, suspected of causing her death by brutality.

Dr. BEACH held a post-mortem examination, yesterday, on the body of the female child whose remains were found in a basket on the front stoop of No. 410 Lexington-avenue. The child had evidently died from exposure and want of nourishment. No clue could be found as to the parentage of the child, or who had abandoned the corpse.

JOHN CARMODY, of No. 421 West-street, was accidentally drowned in the North River, and his body having been recovered was removed to his late residence to await an inquest. He was eight years of age, and has been missing since Monday last.

CHAUNCEY B. RIPLEY, of No. 39 Park-row, employed as clerk MORRIS POLLOCK, aged sixteen, of No. 192 Eldridge-street, whom he used to intrust with money for the payment of bills. Having reason to suspect POLLOCK, Mr. RIPLEY placed the matter in the hands of the detectives, and on July 11 gave him $6 50 to pay to CLEMENS BAUMGUERTNER, of No. 99 Beekman-street, which money POLLOCK appropriated to his own use. As there are several other charges of a similar character to be brought against the prisoner, he was held for trial by Justice HOGAN, yesterday, on the charge of embezzlement, and locked up in the Tombs.

The premises of GEORGE HOWE, lager-beer dealer, No. 43 New-Chambers-street, were entered on Monday night by means of false keys, and $30 in United States notes taken. MAURICE GOLDEN, aged twenty-two, of No. 18 Cherry-street, was seen by Officer TOOMEY, of the Fourth Precinct Police, to leave the premises at a suspicious hour, and when it was ascertained that the store had been broken open, the officer arrested GOLDEN, and upon being taken to the Tombs yesterday, he was committed for trial by Justice HOGAN.

HENRY BROWN, of No. 56 New Chambers-street, early yesterday morning, met ELIZA EDWARDS, aged thirty-two, in one of the streets of the Fourth Ward, and accompanied her to the Grant House. Subsequently ELIZA disappeared, and with her $28 in United States money. When ELIZA was arrested, a portion of the money was found in her possession and identified by the complainant. The prisoner was taken to the Tombs, where, in spite of her denial, she was committed for trial by Justice HOGAN.

The National Stock Exchange—Approaching Dissolution.

It is reported that the National Stock Exchange is in the throes of dissolution, and that it will no longer throw obstacles in the way of the exclusive dealing in stocks which has been enjoyed by the New-York Stock Exchange. This institution was organized some two years ago, at the time when Erie was thrown out of the New-York Stock Board, and was then known as the Erie Exchange. Soon after it was organized under its present name, and had a local habitation at No. 50 Broad-street. Subsequently the managers gave BERRY, of No. 9 Broad-street, $20,000 for his lease, and he got out when the new Exchange got in. Business has not been very profitable of late, and some of the proceedings have been quite entertaining. The stock list was small and the ceremony of calling it was brief, so that there was abundant opportunity for a great deal of exercise of a very little ingenuity. It is reported that yesterday, the Executive Committee were instructed to sell the lease, which has nearly eighteen months to run, to the highest bidder. When this is done the National Stock Exchange will be among the many things that were in Broad-street.

The Outrage at the City Hall.

MARGARET FIELDING, of Albany, lately stopping at No. 13 Morris-street, made an affidavit, yesterday afternoon, at the Tombs, before Justice HOGAN, charging that GEORGE BYRNE, one of the attachés of the City Hall, had outraged her in the Chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, at the City Hall. The complainant testified that she called at that building for the purpose of seeing a Mr. BURNS, connected with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and in prosecuting her inquiries was directed to the office of the Board of Aldermen. Her object in visiting Mr. BURNS is understood to have been to make arrangements for the disinterment of her child, now buried in the Poorhouse grounds of Ward's Island. Upon entering the office, the prisoner came forward, and said he was Mr. BYRNE, whereupon the complainant replied he was not the gentleman she sought. BYRNE said he would take her to the proper room, and conducted her to the Chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, where, after locking the door, he made an improper proposal, which she rejected. He then threw her down and outraged her, threatening to smother her if she made any noise.

The prisoner admitted the carnal knowledge but said it was with the woman's consent, she preferring the charge because he did not pay her enough. This the complainant denied emphatically. BYRNE was therefore committed for examination in default of bail, and the complainant was sent to the House of Detention.

TRYING TO GET OUT.

An Application for the Release of the Officers of the Anti-Gambling Society—The Motion Argued and the Decision Reserved.

At the opening of the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, Judge BRADY presiding, the case of HENRY GALWAY, ROWLAND R. WEST and CHARLES PRESCOTT, of the so-called Anti-Gambling Society, charged with false pretenses and libel, and imprisoned under a commitment by Justice COX, was heard on a motion to discharge the prisoners. It will be remembered that the prisoners are held on a number of charges, among them one made of false pretenses by ALBERT G. HYDE, who alleged having paid them the sum of $25, under the false pretense that his partner, a Mr. KING, was in the habit of frequenting gambling-houses, and that they would furnish him (Mr. HYDE) with further information, from time to time, as to Mr. KING's habits in this respect. They are also held under a charge of libel, in procuring the discharge of DANIEL BARRETT, a book-keeper at the Libby Hotel, and a young man named GOTCHALK, a book-keeper with another firm, on the false and libelous representation that they frequented gambling-houses. The charge of false pretenses made by ALBERT G. HYDE, was the only case argued, and in it Mr. HUMMEL, counsel for the prisoners, moved for their discharge on the return to the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, on the ground that the papers showed that the $25 was paid on a promise by the prisoners to furnish future information from time to time as to the habits of HYDE's partner in visiting gambling-houses. This, counsel contended, was a consideration to be rendered in the future, while the statute requires that false pretenses can only be founded on and relate to an existing state of things.

Judge BRADY inquired what was the fact as to the truth or falsehood of the representation of the prisoners, that HYDE's partner was in the habit of visiting gambling-houses.

Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, who appeared for the people, replied that the representations had been proved to be utterly false, and proceeded to argue that the $25 was paid on that representation or pretense of an existing fact, ($50 having been paid on the promise of further information,) and that under well-settled authority the facts constituted a case of false pretenses. The prisoners are charged, he said, with obtaining money by false pretenses, in representing by means of a written instrument or letter, that the partner of one ALBERT G. HYDE, doing business at No. 54 Walker-street, that the partner of the said HYDE, one JOSEPH L. KING, was in the habit of frequenting gambling-houses in this City, and loosing various sums of money by gambling in such houses. Upon the representation as set forth in such letter. Mr. HYDE gave to one ROWLAND R. WEST the sum of $25 upon the express understanding that he (HYDE) was to receive information that his partner was gambling. Such information was given, and Mr. HYDE was then called upon by one C. E. PRESCOTT, who demanded from Mr. HYDE the additional sum of $50. PRESCOTT having been introduced to HYDE as attorney of said Society for Prevention of Gambling, the money was paid, HYDE believing that it was for the above purpose, Mr. HYDE was introduced to the above defendants, WEST as President of said Society, HENRY GALWAY as Superintendent, and PRESCOTT as attorney of said Society. In the interviews that took place between HYDE and WEST the other prisoners were present and acquesced in all that was said, and being members of such association, and having written letters, as is sworn to by GALWAY, they are all guilty of false pretenses, which is defined by statute to be "obtaining, with intent to cheat and defraud another, any money, personal property or valuable thing, &c." It is not necessary that the false pretenses should be in words. "Thus if a person obtains goods from another and gives in payment a check upon a bank in which he has no account, it is a pretense within the meaning of the statute. And so where a prisoner obtained money from the keeper of a Post-office by assuming to be the person mentioned in a money-order which is presented for payment, though he made no false declaration or assertion in order to obtain the money." (Barbour-Crimshaw, 2d ed., p. 137.) In the above case the prisoner simply went to the Post-office and asked for the letter. It was delivered to him, the Postmaster believing from his actions that he was the man to whom it was directed. The Recorder, Hon. JOHN K. HACKETT, in the case of The People *vs.* Frank, charged the jury as follows: "In order to convict the accused of having obtained the complainant's property by false pretenses, you must be satisfied upon the evidence, that the accused, with the intent to cheat and defraud the complainant, did make some base representation of some matter of fact to ROSENFELD which induced him to part with the property of his firm or of himself. And the representation must have been such as would, in your judgment, be likely to be believed and acted upon by a person of ordinary caution, and that he (ROSENFELD) did part with such property, believing that one or more of said representations was or were true. It is not necessary that all the pretenses charged in the indictment should be proved; it is sufficient if any one of them has been proven false, if such pretense induced or had a material effect in inducing ROSENFELD to part with his property." In the case of The People *vs.* Thomas, 34 N. Y. R., 351, the Court of Appeals held that the crime of false pretenses might be predicated upon any representation that created a controlling influence with the party defrauded. Where a man assumed the cap and gown of a member of the University of Oxford, and obtained money by such assumption, even without speaking, it was held to be a false pretenses. (Commonwealth *vs.* Daniel, 2 Parsons, 332.) The People *vs.* Adams, 3 Denio, 190, holds that where money is obtained by means of written instruments, although made out of the State, still, if presented and the money obtained in this State, it is a clear case of false pretenses.

Judge BRADY said there was no doubt as to the law, that a charge of false pretenses must be founded on representations of something *in presenti*, and not *in futuro*. He was inclined to think that the representations related to the alleged fact that KING had been visiting gambling-houses then and previously, and that therefore the commitment was good; but as it involved the liberty of the prisoner, he would read over the papers, and render his decision on Thursday next. A motion will then be made also, on the part of the prisoner, to reduce the amount of bail ($2,500) in the libel cases, and by the District-Attorney that the amount be increased.

Chess—An Interesting Game.

The game recorded below formed one of a series contested between Mr. HARSEN D. SMITH, one of the finest chess-players of Jackson, and Mr. MAX JUDD, of Detroit. In this contest Mr. MAX JUDD won six games, and Mr. HARSEN D. SMITH two:

GINOCO PIANO.

	SMITH, White.	JUDD, Black.
1.	P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2.	K Kt to B 3.	Q Kt to B 3.
3.	B to B 4.	B to B 4.
4.	P to Q B 3.	K Kt to B 3.
5.	P to Q 4.	P takes P.
6.	P to K 5.	P to Q 4.
7.	B to Q Kt 5.	Kt to K 5.
8.	P takes P.	B to Kt 5 ch.
9.	B to Q 2.	Kt takes B.
10.	Q Kt takes Kt.	Castles.
11.	B takes Kt.	P takes B.
12.	Q R to Q B.	Q to Q 2.
13.	Castles.	Q B to R 3.
14.	R to K.	Q B to Q 6.
15.	P to Q R 3.	B takes Kt.
16.	Q takes B.	B to Kt 4.
17.	Q to B 2.	Q R to Kt.
18.	R to K 3.	P to K R 3.
19.	P to Q R 4.	B to R 3.
20.	Q takes P.	Q takes Q.
21.	R takes Q.	B to B 4.
22.	R takes P.	R takes P.
23.	R takes R P.	K R to Q Kt.
24.	P to K Kt 3.	R to Kt 8 ch.
25.	Kt to K.	R at Kt to Kt 6.
26.	B to R 8 ch.	K to R 2.
27.	R to K B 3.	R takes R.
28.	P takes R.	R takes Kt ch.
29.	K to B 2	R to K 7 ch.
30.	K to B 3.	R takes P.

And, after a few more moves, White resigned.

The Murder of John Fenn by Burglars—A Large Reward.

Earnest efforts are being made to discover the murderer or murderers of Mr. NATHAN FENN, of Milford, Conn. Rewards amounting to $8,500 have been offered for their apprehension. The town of Milford offers $5,000, the State of Connecticut offers $3,000, Wapowage Lodge I. O. O. F., offers $500, total, $8,500 reward for such information as may lead to the detection and apprehension of the murderer or murderers of Mr. NATHAN FENE, of Milford, Conn., by burglars, on the morning of July 6, 1870. All communications relating to the subject may be addressed to P. S. BRISTOL, Town Agent, Milford, Conn. The murder, it will be remembered, was a most atrocious one, and it is earnestly hoped the perpetrator will be captured.

Sunday-School Excursion and Picnic.

The Sabbath-schools of Christ (Lutheran) Church and St. Stephen's (Lutheran) Church of this City, and St. Matthew's (Lutheran) Church, Brooklyn, went on a general excursion and picnic Monday on the steamer *Josephine* to Alderney Park. The entire company, consisting of six hundred children and five hundred adults, were under the charge of Pastor WERMER, of Christ Church, assisted by Revs. Messrs. SHULTZ and FUNK. The occasion was enlivened by fine music from STRUNK's Band, accompanied by the sweet voices of the children and adults singing popular hymns and songs. After partaking of refreshments at the park, old and young enjoyed themselves to their heart's content in rambles, games and amusements. The presence of Rev. Dr. WEDEKIND, who distributed prizes to the best scholars, was the occasion of much rejoicing among the children, and all went home pleased and benefited.

BASE-BALL.

The Benefit Match at Brooklyn, Yesterday—A Creditable Victory for the Atlantics.

The match between the picked nine of the leading Brooklyn Clubs and the Atlantic nine, arranged to be played, yesterday, on the Capitoline Grounds for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Mr. PICCOT, took place according to announcement, and it proved to be quite a fine display of the beauties of the game by the Atlantics, who found little difficulty in defeating a picked nine, even with the Star pitcher as their strong point, this fact proving pretty conclusively that, no matter how effective the pitcher may be in a nine, unless he is properly supported his pitching goes for little or nothing.

The picked nine was composed of some of the best players of the Star, Eckford, Alpha and Harmonic Clubs, and yet they failed to do themselves justice in the field or to support their pitcher properly, and hence, though the Atlantics only earned 5 runs in the entire game, they were permitted by errors to score 29, while the picked nine, though they earned 7, could only manage to get 9 runs. Their batting was good, but the Atlantic fielding was so superior that their opponents could not secure a single run until the sixth inning.

Several prizes were donated for the occasion by PECK & SNYDER, and these were awarded to FERGUSON, of the Atlantics, and J. HALL and REMSEN, of the Alphas, for superior batting and fielding. Of the play on the occasion that of BEAVANS and ALLISON, of the picked nine, was noteworthy—all of the Atlantics playing finely, especially FERGUSON, PEARCE and START. We give the score below of first-base hits and total bases:

ATLANTIC.	1st B.	T. B.	PICKED NINE.	1st B.	T. B.
Pearce, c	2	2	Jewell, c	2	2
Smith, 3d b	2	2	Cummings, p	1	1
Start, r. f	2	8	Allison, 1st b	1	1
Chapman, l. f	2	2	Beavans, 2d b	1	1
Ferguson, s. s	3	3	Rogers, 3d b	1	2
Zettlein, p	0	0	J. Hall, s. s	3	5
Hall, c. f	2	4	Valentine, l. f	1	1
Pike, 2d b	2	2	Remsen, c. f	1	1
McDonald, 1st b	1	1	Lewis, r. f	2	2
Total	16	24	Total	13	16

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	4	6	1	3	4	5	4	2	0—29
Picked Nine	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	4—9

Umpire—Mr. REID, of the Powhatan Club.

Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

The attendance was not large, owing to the heat of the weather. But $113 was collected, in addition to which Messrs. WEED and DECKER presented a check for $50. The next benefit match will take place on the Union Grounds, Aug. 6.

The Haymakers, from Troy, have arrived in town, and will play the Unions to-day at Tremont, at 3½ P. M.

The Social and the Enterprise, New-York and Brooklyn Clubs, had a game together on the Union Grounds yesterday, the result of which was a well-earned victory for the Socials, Dr. BELL's pitching being well supported in the field. We give the score:

Enterprise	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0—6
Social	1	4	6	3	8	3	4	3	1—33

Evading the New-York Quarantine—How it Works.

The new arrangement adopted by the merchants for evading the exactions of the New-York Quarantine officials, by discharging their vessels at Perth Amboy, N. J., works charmingly, and the coffee dealers especially are delighted with their success. They send their ships to Perth Amboy, where they are taken alongside the wharf, after a short detention for examination, and then discharged into covered steam barges, and the coffee is brought up through the Kills and landed at HARBECK's stores, Brooklyn, for five cents per bag, while for similar service the New-York Quarantine authorities would charge ten cents per bag. Already eight vessels, laden with coffee, in the aggregate 35,000 bags, have discharged at Perth Amboy, and one steamer and several sugar vessels.

The work is done by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, who are responsible parties, and who employ men skilled in the handling of coffee, so that it is delivered in good shape. The merchants say that had not the *Contest* been moored to the wharf the other day, when the New-York Quarantine boat went down, she would doubtless have been cut out.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, Commissioner MULALY offered the following:

Whereas, It has been represented to this Board that many vessels, from ports infected with yellow fever, carrying cargoes consigned to or owned at this port, for the purpose of evading our Quarantine laws, are sent from their port of entry to some small town along our sea-board, and from thence send or bring in smaller vessels their cargoes directly to the wharves of our City, without being subject to an examination of the Health Officer; and

Whereas, The occurrence of several cases of yellow fever originating from vessels and cargoes thus clandestinely brought to our City during the Summer of 1856, has taught this Board that to permit such infractions of the Health laws is imminently dangerous to the public health; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Sanitary Inspector be and he is hereby directed to give immediate attention to this new and repeated attempt at evading the Quarantine laws by removing to Quarantine or to the Quarantine anchorage all such vessels, and vessels and cargoes recently from ports infected with yellow fever, which may arrive at our wharves or be landed in our City within thirty days of their Custom-house entry or report.

Dr. CARNOCHAN, the Health Officer of the Port, stated his difficulty in enforcing the quarantine laws by vessels skulking into port through the port of Perth Amboy, instancing the case of the ship *Contest*, which had death from yellow fever on board some days after leaving port, showing the ship to be infected, which had slipped away from Quarantine and gone to Perth Amboy.

Judge BOSWORTH objected to the resolution, that it was requiring the Board of Health to do that which it has no authority to do, and which the Health Officer has himself full power to perform. The Health Officer, he said, could take these ships back to Quarantine, but the Board of Health certainly could not. The discussion was quite protracted, and was finally closed by the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. MANIERRE, that the City Sanitary Inspector be instructed to refuse permits to all vessels from infected ports which are not provided with the proper certificate from the Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

School Commissioner Hennessy—Application for a Mandamus Against the Board of Education Denied.

Mr. BOYD, counsel for School Commissioner HENNESSY, recently expelled his office on being found guilty of having taken a bribe for the appointment of a female teacher, made an application to Judge BRADY, sitting at Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Education to reinstate Mr. HENNESSY in the office from which he had been expelled. The application was opposed by A. J. VANDERPOEL on behalf of the Board of Education, and after argument Judge BRADY denied the motion on behalf of Mr. HENNESSY, holding that the case had been already tried and determined by the Board of Education, which in itself constituted a court of competent jurisdiction in the matter.

An Unknown Man Killed on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

Coroner BATHGATE held an inquest at Morrisania, yesterday, on the remains of an unknown man, who was run over by an express train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, at that place, about nine o'clock A. M. It appears that the deceased was seen walking on the up-track, near Fourth-street, immediately after a train had passed down, and just then the Boston express, from New-York, was observed coming up. The alarm-whistle was blown, but the deceased did not appear to notice it, and before the train could be stopped, he was struck and tossed into the air, sustaining injuries which proved almost immediately fatal. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was about thirty-five years old, and appeared to be a laborer. In his pockets were found a small cross, a string of beads and ninety cents in currency; also a card on which was printed "Dr. M. BARUCK, No. 226 East Thirtieth-street, New-York." A note to DAVID WACKMAN, Southport, Conn., signed DAVID HERRON, was also found on the body.

LAW REPORTS

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No. 132—Ely vs. The Mercantile Loan Warehouse Company.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS, JULY 26.

By Judge Brady.

Barry *vs.* Fisher; motion granted; order to be settled before me on Wednesday of this week.

Codling *vs.* Steigler; motion granted; order to be settled on Wednesday of this week, at 10 A. M.

Bray *vs.* Poillau; injunction denied.

Halleck *vs.* Wilcox; order settled.

Gowan *vs.* Gowan; memoranda for counsel.

Heinerman *vs.* Spencer; order settled.

Bowne *vs.* Hough; judgment vacated, with $10 costs to abide event.

Mares *vs.* Wolf; motion to vacate is denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Hoyt *vs.* Hoyt; order settled.

Cambrelling *vs.* Kerr; order settled.

Avery *vs.* Stagg; defendants may answer on payment of $20 costs of this motion, &c. The answer to be served and costs paid in ten days; judgment to stand as security.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 26.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Greux *vs.* Greux; divorce granted.

Barket *vs.* Barket; divorce granted.

By Judge Jones.

Pidgeon *vs.* Oatman; judgment for plaintiff without costs. The plaintiff will engross my draft of findings, and submit them to me for signature. The draft, &c., will be found with Special Term Clerk.

Nimmons *vs.* Tappan; bill of exceptions returned for correction.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 26.

By Judge Larremore.

Lawrence *vs.* Hill; the application being against the property and not the person of the judgment debtor, the preliminary objections to the motions are overruled.

Uthoff *vs.* Buess; motion granted. Referred to Robert E. Robinson, Esq., to compute amount due.

Dooley *vs.* Mulcahey; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with costs to abide event.

Same *vs.* Same; bail reduced to $100.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 26.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62	109¾	20000 N.Y.C.&.H.Ctfs.	88
64,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.n	108	1000 do	88⅛
2,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '67	108⅛	50000 do...bet. call	87⅞
15,000 do	108¼	40000 do	87¾
20,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n	62	60000 do	87⅝
30,000 do	62⅛	80000 do	87¾
10,000 do...s60	62⅛	200 Erie Railway	21⅛
10,000 do	62¾	100 do	21⅛
30,000 do	62⅝	200 do	21¼
10,000 N. C. State 6s, n	30	200 do	21⅛
8,000 Mo. State 6s	89	100 do	21
2,000 Ark. 7s, is. to L.R. & F.S.R.R.Co.	75	400 Harlem Railroad	132
		1600 Reading R.	93⅝
500 Brookl'n 6, W.L.	93	500 do...s10	93⅛
5,000 Conn. 6s, War L.	100	200 do...s5	93⅛
7,000 Cen. P. R.R.g.b.	86¼	2200 do	93⅛
7,000 Un. P. R.R. 1st.	82½	20 Mich. Cen. R.	118
1,000 Gt. West. 1st '88.	90	1000 L. S. & M. So. R.	90⅛
5 Imp. & Trad. Bk.	157	1200 do	90⅛
10 Bank of Commerce	123	200 do...bet. call	90⅜
25 Park Bank	163	10 Panama R.	87
200 Canton Company	65½	50 do	86
100 West. Union Tel.	34	10 do	85¼
100 Pac.M.S.S.Co., b.c	40¼	100 Ill. Cen. R.	129⅛
100 Mar. Mining Co.	6	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	105⅛
200 Mariposa Pf.	10⅛	200 Chi. & N.W.R.	83
200 do	10⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84⅛
100 Wells-Far. Ex. b.c.	14	100 do	84⅛
500 N.Y.C.&H.R.b.c.	92½	200 N. J. Cen. R.	100
400 do	92⅜	50 do	100⅜
2300 do	92¼	100 do	100⅛
800 do	92⅛	700 Chi & R. I. R.	112⅛
1200 do	92	800 Mil. & St. P. R.	59⅛
600 do	91⅞	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75½
300 do	91¾	100 P., F. W. & C. Gd	92⅛
300 do	91⅝	200 Chi. & Alton R.	115
200 do	91⅛	900 Ohio & Miss R.	33⅛
200 Adams Express	65	200 do...b60	33⅛
100 C., C. & Ind. Cen.	17⅜		

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	109⅜	8100 Reading R.	93⅝
10,000 do	109⅛	4500 do	93⅛
80,000 do	109	900 do	93⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	109	200 do...s30	93⅛
110,000 U S. 5-20 C., '65	109	200 L.S. & M. S. R. b.c.	89⅛
75,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.c.	108⅛	1200 do	89⅛
1,000 do	108⅛	100 do...s4	89⅛
50,000 do...s3.	108⅛	100 Panama R.	85
279,000 do	108⅛	10 do...s60	83
100,000 do	108	15 do	83
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	108⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	105
2,000 do	108⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	84⅛
30,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	106½	100 N. J. Cen. R.	99¾
15,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	110¾	300 Chi. & R. I. R.	112⅜
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x. c.	64	100 do...b5.	112⅜
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	89	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	59⅛
2,000 Cen. Pa. R. G. b	86	100 Tol., Wab. & W	48⅛
8,000 Alton & T.H. 2d		50 Chi. & Alton Pf.	115⅛
M. Pref.	87½	100 Col., C. & Ind. C.	17⅛
100 N.Y.C.& H.R. b. c.	91¾	300 do	17
100 do	91⅝	200 do	16⅞
100 do	91½	100 do	16⅞
100 Ill. Cen. R.	129	40,000 N.Y.C.& H. Cer.	87⅛

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

200 Western U. Tel.	34	200 Chic. and N. W.	81⅜
200 do	34⅛	200 N. & C. H. R. R.	93
100 Pacific Mail	40⅛	200 Dale Prop. B. Co.	45⅜
100 do...b3	40⅛	200 N. Y. & Allegh'y	245
400 Reading	93⅛	200 do	250
100 Ill. Central	130		

TUESDAY, July 26—P. M.

Some discredit was thrown this morning on the London *Times* story of yesterday in regard to the secret treaty proposed by France to Prussia in 1866. But the effect of this extraordinary proposition upon the English markets reacted upon Gold here, and caused the price to advance to 121⅞ ₱ cent. The other serious aspects of the European trouble may have contributed to the demand for Gold, but the chief influence came from the news from London.

The Public Funds were not so well supported as yesterday. One or two of the recent large buyers were reported sellers this forenoon, and the 5-20s of 1867 fell back to 108⅛ ₱ cent.

The Foreign Exchanges are stiff, particularly on Sight Bills and Cable transfers on London, the former 110⅞; the latter 111@111⅛ ₱ cent. The 60 days rates are 109⅞@109⅛ ₱ cent.

Money is in good supply to the Brokers at 5@6 ₱ cent. on call loan. The Banks are moving with much steadiness, and at the same time with proper caution, in respect to events abroad. The prevailing disposition is to keep their balances on call loan. They are the better enabled to do this, as the mercantile demand for Money is not important. There is every prospect for a large business in Foreign as well as Domestic Dry Goods, and also for General Merchandise, in August and September, and the result of the July trade is better than looked for at the beginning of the month, owing to the breaking out of the European war, and the apprehension that some descriptions of Foreign Goods might be made scarce by non-intercourse with the North German ports later in the season. The rise in Gold to 120, and the fear that it may go higher if the war should be prolonged, are also influencing the Merchants of the interior to buy their Fall supplies early. The heavy Grain crops in the West also encourage this movement.

The Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange was quite demoralized today. The eagerness to sell New-York Central and Central Scrip was early developed, and caused much depression, by sympathy, to Reading and the Western Roads. Among the Westerns the Lake Shore was the most serious sufferer. In Reading the sales and counter-sales in the Long Room and at the Second Board were large, and chiefly to close up a joint account among a party of speculators who seem to have disagreed or misunderstood each other among themselves. One of the Brokers to the transaction is reported to have open proclamation in the Exchange of the names of all concerned, whereas, at least, two out of three had taken up all the stock for which they were bound. After this excitement there was more steadiness in the dealings in Reading.

The engagements of Gold for Europe by the steamers to-morrow amounted at 3 o'clock this afternoon to $2,250,000.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 26.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	106¾	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	109¾	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅛	108
American Gold Coin	120¾	121⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	61¾	62¼
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅞	90¾
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88⅜	86¾
Reading Railroad	94	94
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅝	112¼
North-western Common	83	82
North-western Preferred	84⅞	84
Pacific Mail Company	40½	40⅛
St. Paul Preferred	76	75
St. Paul Common	60⅛	59
Lake Shore	90⅝	89
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	33⅜
New-Jersey Central	100	99¾
Toledo and Wabash	49	47¾

Up to 4 o'clock P. M. no reliable contradiction had been received of the London *Times* version of the secret treaty of 1866, and the London markets, to the close of the day, indicated little or no abatement of the anxiety in England on the subject. The Gold market here looks firm, 121⅞@121⅞ ₱ cent., on the prospect of a prolonged, if not complicated struggle between France and Prussia. The steamers which arrived last night and today, as far as we are advised, brought home no important sums of United States 5-20s. The French steamer from Brest, July 16, and the Cunarder from Queenstown July 17, had not been reported at 4 o'clock.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 26.

Gold receipts	$569,381 12
Gold payments	170,269 30
Gold balance	70,680,887 09
Currency receipts	491,444 33
Currency payments	200,122 23
Currency balance	12,153,652 51
Customs	523,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881	112¾	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅛
6 ₱ ct. coup., 1881	112⅜	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	109⅛	10-40 registered	106¼
5-20 coup., 1864	109	10-40 coupon	106⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	109	6s currency	111
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	107⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup	63	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds	62⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Va. 6s, new bds	60	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. 6s, old	47	Ind. 5 ₱ cent	100
N. C. Funding Act, '66.	38	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '73	97
N. C. Funding Act, '68.	30	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78	97
N. C. new bds	29	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	97
N. C. special tax	23⅛	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78	100
S. C. April and Oct	75	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., W. L.	100
Missouri 6s	88⅛	N. Y. reg. Bt'y Loan	106
Louisiana 6s	68	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
Alabama 8s	98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft. S. Is.	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Ill. Canal Bds., '70	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	88	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E	88	Tol. & Wab. E. bds	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	88	T., W.& W. c. con. S.F	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102¼	Gt. West. 2d M., '88	89¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	102⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	102⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	98
Erie 1st M., Ind	97	N. J. Cen. new bds	102⅛
Erie 2d M., Ind., '79	94	Cle. & P. Con. S. F	88
Harlem 1st M	101	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	98
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	90
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds	92½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	76
C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	109	Chic. & Alton Inc	95
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st	95¾
Pacific 7s, guar. by Mo	94	Peninsula R. R. bds	90
Central Pacific bds	86⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	91¾
Union Pacific 1st bds.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	84
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Col., C. & Ind 2d	65
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	87	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	83
Han. & St. Jo L. G.	108	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	83
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	98		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Nassau	107
Mechanics'	134	Shoe and Leather	166⅛
America	145	Continental	96
City	205	Importers' & Traders'	157
Phenix	107	Park	160
Tradesmen's	150	Manuf. & Merchants'	100⅛
Mechanics' & Traders'	120	Del. & Hudson Canal	118
Seventh Ward	108	Pennsylvania Coal	220
State of New York	110	Canton Co., Baltimore	65
Ocean	87	West. U. Telegraph	34
Mercantile	126	Quicksilver Mining	4⅛
American Exchange	112	Mariposa Mining	5⅛
Chatham	167	Mariposa Preferred	10⅛
Bank of the Republic	120	Adams Express	64⅛
Bank of N. America	107⅛	Wells-Fargo Express	14
Hanover	105	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2⅛
Irving	108	American Express	43⅛
East River	114	U. States Express	43⅛
Market	124	Pacific Mail	40⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100½	100⅝
City 6s, New	100⅞	101
Camden and Amboy	115	116
Pennsylvania Central	57½	57⅝
Reading	93¾	93⅞
Lehigh Valley	57	57¼
Catawissa Preferred	35¾	36
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅜	26⅝
Northern Central	44	44½
Lehigh Navigation	34	34¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	88½	89

The Broadway Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Eight ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Aug. 1, and leaving an undivided surplus of $170,000.

The Commercial Warehouse Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Two ₱ cent.*, payable Aug. 1.

The week's exports, from this port, of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, have been to the currency value of $3,806,211.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, 30 years to run, seven per cent., interest semi-annually, at 90 and accrued interest.

NO BETTER SECURITY, or of more intrinsic merit, can be made.

For particulars apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY
HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

☞ NOTICE.

The Coupons due Aug. 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company will be paid that day on presentation at the banking house of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., Financial Agents of this Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York City.

WM. H. SEWARD, JR., Treasurer.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY
STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 26, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	21	Tar, bbls	500
Bees-wax, pkgs	11	Resin, bbls	3,511
Cotton, bales	1,866	Pork, bbls	70
Copper, bbls	154	Beef, pkgs	61
Eggs, bbls	942	Cut-meats, pkgs	101
Flour, bbls	6,999	Lard, pkgs	274
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Stearine, pkgs	64
Corn-meal, bags	50	Butter, pkgs	1,047
Wheat, bushels	58,508	Cheese, boxes	9,954
Corn, bushels	35,264	Oil, Lard, bbls	35
Oats, bushels	55,623	Oil-cake, pkgs	399
Hops, bales	37	Rice, pkgs	31
Hides, No	259	Starch, boxes	335
Leather, Sides	6,464	Tobacco, hhds	335
Crude Turp., bbls	468	Whisky, lots	714
Spirits Turp., bbls	493	Wool, bales	1,267

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Harvest Queen*, for Liverpool—2 boxes Books, 10 casks Sperm Oil, 1 bbl. Oil, 100 hhds. Tallow, 200 hhds. Syrup, 40,000 gallons Molasses, 505 bbls. Flour, 435 bags Oil-cake, 469 bags Cotton-seed Cake, 2,313 bags Linseed-cake, 6,935 bushels Wheat, 200 bales Cotton, 743 bbls. Resin, 312 hhds. Tobacco, 96 cases Manufactured Tobacco, 250 boxes Clocks.

By the steamer *City of Antwerp*, for Liverpool—500 boxes Preserves, 1 case Furs, 358 tcs. Beef, 50 bales Cotton, 1,134 bbls. Flour, 7 cases Oil-burners, 22,851 bushels Wheat, 5,491 boxes Cheese, 500 tcs. Lard, 250 cases Canned Fruits, 5 Reaping Machines, 30 boxes Bacon.

By the bark *Giulia*, for Genoa and Palermo—6,500 cases Refined Petroleum, 100 kegs Nails.

ASHES—Have been in demand and firm at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots; $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been quiet at unchanged prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been dull, and prices have been quite irregular.

BRICKS—A fair inquiry has been noted for most kinds at steady rates.

CANDLES—Have been quite dull and depressed in price.

COAL—Has been very moderately inquired for at former rates.

COCOA—Has been rather slow of sale, yet quoted about steady. Some 800 bags Guayaquil have been taken for home use on private terms.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fairly active demand, and steady in price. Sales here since our last, 4,426 bags by the bark *Dauntless*, 1,000 bags by the *G. Knyphausen*, 1,000 bags by the bark *Adeone*, 457 bags by the bark *Contest*, and 100 bags by the steamer *Smidt*; and at Baltimore, 2,271 bags by the brig *Wanderer*, all on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio, as reported by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & Sons, have been 28,514 bags. Sales of Rio and Santos, 13,976 bags; stock in first hands today, 98,380 bags here, and 131,401 bags at all the distributing ports. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 9¾c.@10c.; Fair cargoes, 10¼c.@10½c.; Good cargoes, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Prime cargoes, 12c.@12½c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb., forty-five and sixty days credit. Other kinds have been in moderate demand at unchanged rates. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra at 16½c.@18¼c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15¼c.@19¾c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¾c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At Galveston	4,000
At Mobile	1,500
At Baltimore	27,521
At New-York	98,380
Grand total, bags	131,401

COTTON—The market has shown less animation at about previous figures. Sales, 560 bales for early delivery, including 556 bales to spinners, and 4 bales to speculators. Also, 1,100 bales for forward delivery, including 650 bales basis Low Middling, for July, 19⅝c.@19¾c.; 250 bales do., for August, 17⅝c.@18c.; 100 bales do., for September, 17c.; 100 bales do., for October, 17c., ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15¾	16	16¼
Good Ordinary	17⅜	17¾	18	18¼
Low Middling	19¾	20	20¼	20½
Middling	20⅜	20¾	21	21¼
Good Middling	22	22¼	22½	22¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,743
Receipts last week	3,464
Receipts the preceding week	7,780
Receipts since Sept. 1	726,529
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	250
Exports since Sept. 1	416,930
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	26,250

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—The market has been inactive for most articles, and prices have been unsettled.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been slow of sale at 75c.@85c. ₱ lb.

FISH—There has been a moderate call for the leading articles within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade has been very tame in all grades of Flour, since our last. There has been some export inquiry for shipping brands of State and Western, chiefly of State, but at prices considerably below the views of holders. For extra State, in lines, there were bids of $6 25, but holders generally claimed $6 50 ₱ bbl. Some demand was also noted for superfine brands, for shipment, and about 2,500 bbls. were placed [illegible] from $5 65@$6, chiefly at $5 65@$5 75, for State, ₱ bbl. No disposition has been manifested to purchase freely on speculative account, even at the reduced figures. The trade call for medium and better grades has been unusually light at prices within our revised range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,850 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at from $5 35@$6 05; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 40; very good to very choice do. at $6 40@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 00@$6 40; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 15@$6 60 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 75@$5 35
Sour Flour	5 20@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 35@ 6 05
Extra State	6 10@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping grades	6 15@ 7 15
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 15@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 60@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 40
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 45@ 8 85
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy, ₱ bbl	6 25@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been quite dull at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 810 bbls., in lots, at $6 20@$7 30 for poor to good ordinary, and at $7 30@$10 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand and firmer, ranging from $5 40@$7 60 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl; sales, 480 bbls. Corn-meal continues inactive, since our last, at $5 25@$5 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 25@$5 35 for Jersey, and $6 15@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine, and ordinary extras, ₱ bbl	$5 50@$6 20
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras, ₱ bbl	6 20@ 7 30
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras, ₱ bbl	7 30@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl	5 40@ 7 60
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl	5 25@ 6 25
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 50@28 00

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quoted steady, but have attracted but little attention.

FRUIT—Most kinds have been held with increasing confidence, but have been quiet; sales, 1,100 boxes Layer Raisins at $4 25@$4 30 ₱ box; 120 casks Prunes, on private terms; 500 quarters and 75 half cases Sardines, on private terms; 250 bags Barcelona Filberts at 12½c.@13c.; 100 casks Currants at full rates.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quite depressed, and under increased offerings, and much less favorable reports from Liverpool, prices have declined 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, closing heavily and irregularly. The export demand has been mainly for sound No. 2 Spring and grades below that standard. There has been some speculative and milling inquiry for Red and Amber Western, chiefly in store. White has been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 158,000 bushels, part in store and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 60@$1 75; Red and Amber Western, at $1 52@$1 55, closing at $1 52 for Sound Amber, in store; No. 1 Spring, very poor to prime, at $1 42@$1 48; No. 2 Spring at $1 30@$1 40, for poor to very choice Milwaukee, closing at $1 36@$1 37 for good, afloat; $1 20@$1 33 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 12@$1 20; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 04@$1 10; White Genesee at $1 80@$1 85; Amber State at $1 54@$1 55; new Amber Ohio at $1 55, and new White Virginia at $1 90; also unsound Red Western at $1 40@$1 41, in store, ₱ bushel. Corn has been less active, opening rather more firmly, but closing heavily at about yesterday's latest quotations. Most of the business has been in grades of new mixed, available within a range of from 95c.@$1 ₱ bushel. There has been rather more inquiry for White, but in a jobbing way and at variable rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 63,000 bushels, at 92c.@$1 0½ for poor to prime new mixed Western, closing at $1 for prime boat loads; $1 01@$1 03 for small lots of very dry new and old mixed do.; $1 05@$1 10 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 06@$1 14 for White do., and 85c.@90c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye has been more active on a basis of $1 12@$1 15 for State; 97½c.@$1 05 for Western, and $1 05@$1 08 for Canada in bond, ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported, since last, of 17,500 bushels, part State, at $1 13, but mainly Canada, in bond, at $1 05@$1 08 ₱ bushel. Barley has been neglected. Barley-malt has been in request, since our last, from $1 05@$1 35 for Western State and Canada, ₱ bushel; sales, 2,500 bushels. Oats have been in light demand at a further material reduction in prices. Early in the day, some small lots of mixed Western were sold from the cars at 58c.@59c., but near the close of 'Change a boat-load of good do. was purchased as low as 56½c. ₱ bushel, check today—the market closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 47,500 bushels at 56½c.@59c. for ordinary to prime mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at about 56½c. cash, for good boat-loads, afloat; 65c.@68c. for ordinary to choice White State, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and 50c.@55c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Of Canada Peas 9,500 bushels were sold, part at $1 20@$1 22, free. The export clearances since our last include 1,639 bbls. Flour and 29,786 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive and nominal in price, as previously quoted.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair demand at 75c.@85c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 30 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet since our last at 55c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Business has been extremely dull in all kinds, with quotations nominally unchanged.

HIDES—Have been very quiet at about former rates. Sales 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 1,332 Entre Rios, and 450 Buenos Ayres Seconds, on private terms. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 23½c.@24c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 23½c.@24c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 22½c.@23c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 22c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21c.@21½c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 21c., selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 17½c.@18c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 18¾c.@19¾c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bogota, 18@22 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 17½c.@18½c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 15c.@17c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 14c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11c.@12c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 14c.@14½c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 11c.@12c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 12c.@13c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11¾c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected. *Upper-Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 24½c.@25½c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 36c.@37c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 25c.@28c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12½c.@13¼c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12½c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold.

HONEY—Sales, 7 tcs. and 10 bbls. Cuba, at $1 10, free, ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Continue quiet but steady since our last, at from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 10c.@18c.@25c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@20c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts have been 37 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been in fair request on the basis of $2 35 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole meets with a ready sale at prices within our range. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c., Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 32c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been quoted steady, on a moderate trade.

LUMBER—Has been in demand at uniform prices.

METALS—Copper has been salable and quoted about steady; 170,000 lbs. Ingot changed hands at 20c.@20¾c. ₱ lb. Iron has been held above the views of buyers, and has been very quiet. Lead has been firm, but not in much request. Spelter has been held with confidence, but has been without activity. Tin has been dull and heavy, on the basis of 38⅛c.@38¾c., gold, for Banca; 37¾c., gold, for Straits, and 34c., gold, for English, ₱ lb.; sales, 7 tons English, and 600 boxes Coke Plates on private terms. Nothing new in Zinc.

MOLASSES—Moderate inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds within our range: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@70c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@97c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@24c.	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@25c.	35c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@70c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@97c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite nominal in price, on the basis of about $1 70 for strained, ₱ 280 lbs., having been without activity. The receipts were 3,511 bbls; exports, 743 bbls. Tar has been quiet, but steady; receipts, 500 bbls. Crude Turpentine has been very dull and irregular; 468 bbls. arrived. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand and buoyant in price: sales, 325 bbls., at 40c.@40½c., chiefly at 40½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; receipts, 493 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39½c.@41c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 65@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White. Tar, $1 80@$2 15. Pitch, $2 25@$2 37½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Crude Whale has been rather firmer, and moderately inquired for; sales 700 bbls. Northern, for manufacturing purposes, at New-Bedford, at 67c.@68c. ₱ gallon. In Crude Sperm, the dealings have been in a jobbing way, on the basis of $1 32 for inferior, ₱ gallon. Manufactured Whale and Sperm Oils have been very quiet at about former figures. Linseed has been inactive, but steady. Lard-oil has attracted more attention and has been quoted stronger in price. Menhaden-oil has been quoted dull and heavy. Refined Spermaceti has been sparingly sought after. We quote: Crude Whale at 63c.@70c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $1 32@$1 37; Unbleached Sperm at $1 47½@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $1 52½@$1 55; Lard-oil at $1 22½@$1 30; Red Oil at 60c.@72c.; Linseed-oil at 94c.@97c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 25; Menhaden at 47c.@48c.; Spermaceti at 28c.; Extra Refined Seal at 85c.@87½c. ₱ gallon. Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 50c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@63c.; Refined Yellow, 67½c.@70c.; White Winter, 80c.@82½c.; White Spring at 70c.@75c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market has been steadier for both Crude and Refined, and the offerings have been lighter, but business has not been particularly brisk, the demand having been mainly for Refined for early delivery here, and for forward delivery at Philadelphia. Crude has been quiet on basis of 12½c.@12⅝c. in bulk, and 17c. in shipping order, ₱ gallon. At the Creek sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls. on the upper road, for early delivery, at $3 10@$3 15, and 1,500 bbls. do., on the lower road, at about $3 35 ₱ bbl. Refined Oil has been moderately sought after, and sales have been reported here of 9,000 bbls. Standard White, for July and early August delivery, on the basis of 24¼c.; and at Philadelphia, of 2,500 bbls. do., July, and 2,000 bbls. do., August, at 24⅛c.@24¾c.; 6,000 bbls. do., September to November, at 25⅛c.; 2,000 bbls. do., October and November, at 25⅛c.; and 8,000 bbls. do., September to December, at 25⅛c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Oil at Philadelphia included 570 bbls. Crude and 2,100 bbls. Refined. The export clearances hence have been 6,500 cases Refined, for Genoa and Palermo. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate demand, quotations ranging from 29c.@31c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues inactive at about 9c. for shipping order, and 4c.@4¼c., in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quite dull, with $30@$30 12 bid, and $30 20@$30 25 asked for prompt, July and August delivery; and $30 35 asked for last half of August, sellers' options, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess has been in brisk demand at decidedly better prices; 1,800 bbls. have been reported sold. There has also been some inquiry for Thin Mess and Extra Prime at our quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,350 bbls., all told, at $30 12½@$30 25 for Western Mess; $29 50@$30 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 25 for Prime; $29 50@$30 for City Mess, and $29 50 for Thin Mess, ₱ bbl. Also, 250 bbls. Western Mess, seller August, reported at $30 20 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats continue in moderate demand at uniform prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 150 pkgs., at 12½c.@13¼c. for Shoulders; 20c.@24¼c. for Western and City Hams, the latter for choice, in tight tcs.; 23c.@25c. for bagged do., ₱ lb. Bacon has been in request at about 15c.@15¼c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, and 15¾c.@16c. for Short Rib, ₱ lb. Sales, 250 boxes. Lard has been quoted stronger, but has not been active. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 350 tcs. at 15¼c.@17¾c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16⅜c. for City, and 17½c.@17¾c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₱ lb.; also, 1,250 tcs. prime Steam, seller July, August, and September, at 17¼c. Beef has been in fair demand and steady; sales have been reported, since our last, of 180 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain and Mess; $15@$19 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in less request at $27@$29 for Prime Mess, and $30@31 for Indian Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been very quiet at from $29@$35 for Southern and Western, ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate request, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@35c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 1,047 pkgs. Cheese has been in fair demand, at from 4c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very common to fine Factory, new and old. The day's receipts were 9,954 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	32@33
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb	29@31
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb	31@33
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb	28@31
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb	29@31
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb	23@25
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@35
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@35
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@35
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	24@25
Choice and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	22@24
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	21@25
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb	18@20
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	18@20
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb	11@15

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb	14@14½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	12@13
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb	9@11
State Factories, Skimmed, ₱ lb	4@8
State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	12@13½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb	8@11
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb	12@13
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb	8@11

RICE—Has been moderately inquired for at steady prices. Sales, 110 tcs. Carolina at $8 75@$9, and 650 bags do. at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $3 25@$3 50, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been firm in price and in fair demand.

SEEDS—The main business has been in Calcutta Linseed, of which about 11,000 bags have been reported sold at Boston, part to arrive, at $2 22½@$2 23, gold, ₱ bushel. The current quotations here from store at $2 30@$2 35, gold, ₱ bushel. Other kinds have been quiet.

SKINS—Deer have been in light request, including Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.@42c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 40c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency. Goat have been in demand and steady. Tampico Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 38c.@41c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in rather more demand, including Castile at 11¾c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8½c.; Family, 9c., and No. 1 at 6½c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in moderate request in a jobbing way, at former rates.

SUGARS—Raw have been unusually quiet since our last, at about former prices. Sales, 370 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9¼c.@10¼c., and 45 boxes Havana at 9¼c.@10c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¾c.@10c.; fair to good grocery grades, 10¼c.@10½c.; good to choice grocery grades, 10½c.@10¾c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10½c.@11¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at a shade easier prices, ranging from 12c.@14¼c., as extremes, ₱ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Sugar, 14½c.; Granulated, 14½c.; Ground, 14½c.; White A, 13½c.; Yellow C, 13c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 71,000 lbs. at 9⅝c.@10½c. for Inferior to Choice; 55,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@19½c.; 31,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been very quiet at about previous figures, though much irregularity has been noted in values within the range: Green common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1@$1 30; common to fair Young Hyson, 60c.@75c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 78c.@$1; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 80c.@$1; good to fine Gunpowder, $1 05@$1 20; extra fair to finest Gunpowder, $1 25@$1 65; common to fine Imperial, 80c.@$1; good to fine Imperial, $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 25@$1 65; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@55c.; good to fine Twankay, 57c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 70c.@75c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; common to fair Oolong, 60c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Souchong, 65c.@75c.; good to fine Souchong, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in light demand at about former rates; sales, 270 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@11c.; 75 cases Connecticut Wrappers on private terms; 200 cases Connecticut Fillers and Seconds at 21c.@23c.; 30 cases Pennsylvania Fillers at 11c.; and 200 bales Havana at 90c.@$1 ₱ lb. We quote: *Kentucky*—Frosted Lugs, 6½c.@6¾c.; partly Frosted Lugs, 7c.@7¼c.; Sound Lugs, 7½c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 8½c.@10¾c.; Medium Leaf, 9¼c.@11½c.; Good Leaf, 10c.@12½c.; Fine Leaf, 11½c.@13c.; Selections, 12½c.@14c. ₱ lb. *Seed-leaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c. for old, and 12½c.@14c. for new; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c. for old, and 15c.@25c. for new; Wrappery lots, 35c.@40c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new; fine Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for old, and 42c.@50c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 9c.@10c. for new; average lots, 16c.@25c. for old, and 18c.@25c. for new; Wrappers, 20c.@35c. for old, and 16c.@35c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12 for old, and 8½c.@9½c. for new; average lots, 16c.@25c. for old, and 15½c.@16c. for new; Wrappers, 25c.@45c. for old, and 15c.@20c. for new, ₱ lb. *Havana*—Common, 72½c.@75c.; Good, 80c.@87½c.; Fine, 90c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 85c.@87½c., nominal; II cut, $1@$1 02½; average lots, 90c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 18c.@21c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@26c.; Bright work, Common and Medium, 27c.@32c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand at declining prices; sales 350 bbls. at $1 01½@$1 02½ for wood and iron-bound pkgs., chiefly at $1 02 ₱ gallon; receipts, 714 bbls.

WHALEFOOTS—Some 12,000 lbs. Bleached have been sold at 7¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Messrs. TAFT, LEE & CO. notice the market thus: "We have no transactions to report in this article for the past week. The political troubles in Europe have brought the export trade to a stand-still, and for the present we do not look for much demand from that quarter. There is some inquiry for manufacturing, but not enough to interrupt the general dullness. Our stock remains unchanged."

FREIGHTS—The demand for grain room has been rather light, but rates have been quoted very firm. Petroleum vessels, under neutral flags, have been in more demand at full rates. Otherwise business has been very quiet. For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 45,000 bushels Wheat, at 12d. ₱ bushel, and 4,000 boxes cheese, at 50s. ₱ ton; also reported, a vessel with a full cargo of Wheat, on private terms. For London—A vessel was said to have been chartered, with general cargo, on private terms, and some Wheat was reported as having been taken at 12d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol, 1,600 bbls. Flour were reported as engaged, by sail, part at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow, 18,560 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 13d. ₱ bushel. For Cronstadt, equal to 10,800 bbls. Petroleum at 7s.@7s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For a Continental port, direct, a vessel with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Mediterranean ports, a vessel with 2,100 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; another with 1,600 bbls. do., on private terms, and from Philadelphia, another with 4,000 bbls. do., also on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, a vessel with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders, a vessel with 2,000 bbls. do., from Baltimore at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
HIRKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The excitement in England, occasioned by the publication of the secret treaty between France and Prussia, continues to increase. Nearly all the journals of yesterday treat the matter as a fact proved, and the *Times* says "France must explain this offensive treaty." It is the opinion of many that the treaty will be made a pretext for intervention in favor of England. The subject was again introduced in Parliament last night. In the Lords, Earl GRANVILLE said that, in an interview with the French Ambassador, had yesterday afternoon, the latter affirmed that the treaty originated with BISMARCK, but that, being rejected by both parties, it never had a serious basis. GLADSTONE, in the Commons, stated that advices were expected hourly from Berlin, settling the authenticity of the published text. The original propositions on the part of France are said to be in existence in BENEDETTI's handwriting. The *Moniteur*, of Paris, in an article last evening, admits that such a project did exist, but the proposition came from Prussia. NAPOLEON, it says, never gave it his assent. The attitude of Ireland is also commented on in the London papers. The sympathy with France is attributed to Catholicism, and the hatred of German Protestantism. In the British ship-yards, yesterday, there was unusual activity. Several French cruisers were reported off the coast of Scotland yesterday, and nine French frigates, under full steam, going to the eastward, passed Dover on Monday afternoon. The news from Berlin received in London is meager, owing to close watch being kept on the telegraph by the German authorities. Frankfort-on-the-Main has been designated, it is said, as the Prussian head-quarters.

A Prussian reconnoissance at the town of Niederbronn, twenty-six miles north-west of Strasbourg, is said to have been successfully repelled by the French, under Gen. BERNIO. A Bavarian officer was killed, and two made prisoners. French gun-boats, to operate on the Rhine and other Prussian rivers, are being taken across country from Marseilles in sections. Another council of Ministers was held at St. Cloud, yesterday, at which the Emperor presided. The Paris Press complains of the rigor with which Frenchmen in Germany are treated, while the reverse is the case in France. NAPOLEON is reported to have said that the only end to the war is a victory for France. GRAMMONT has published a refutation of VON WERTHER'S statement, that no mention had been made of LEOPOLD'S candidacy previous to PRIM'S offer. ROCHEFORT was again arrested at Blois, yesterday, and is in custody. The correspondence between France and Italy on the Roman question is to be published today, in which, it is said, it will appear that France has taken the initiative in reference to the removal of the troops from that city, Italy not even having asked for it. The early evacuation of Rome by the French troops is considered certain. The French force at Thionville is estimated at 80,000 men. Persons residing under the walls of Paris have been notified to quit their houses.

Denmark has issued a proclamation of neutrality in the coming struggle. Sailors and pilots, subjects of Denmark, are warned against giving aid to either of the belligerents. Minister VENASIA has assured the Italian House of Deputies that Italy will not yield to any pressure from France. Baron GEROLT, at Washington, has received a dispatch from Prussia stating that public opinion in England favors his country, but that the Government is adverse, and is disposed to act against North Germany, as she did during the late civil war against America with the *Alabama.*

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

In the British House of Commons, last night, in reply to the demand for the *Alabama* correspondence, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that the negotiations stood where they did eighteen months ago, and that America having declined the offer made by England, the next advance was due from the United States....Today is the one for settlement on the London Stock Exchange; and, owing to the confused state of affairs, many failures are expected....The McIntosh Oil Works, at Leith, Scotland, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Three men were killed by an explosion during the fire....The British troop-ship *Tamar* has arrived at Portsmouth from Halifax....A severe storm swept over London on Monday night, during which the tower of the Church of St Xavier, in Southwark, was struck by lightning....Herr GRAFE, the German oculist, is dead....An eloquent eulogy, signed by TAXILE DELORD, on the late M. PARADOL was published yesterday, in Paris, in the *Siècle*....The danger of a Carlist rising in Spain is yet said to be imminent, and the Government is redoubling its precautions.

GENERAL.

In dispatches received in London from Japan, an insurrection in the Principality of Ava is reported, and a massacre in which 1,400 persons were slaughtered.

Señor DE PULGAR, an attaché of the Spanish Legation, while riding, yesterday afternoon, in Washington in company with several ladies, was thrown from his horse, receiving injuries which, it is feared, may result fatally.

Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, refuses to surrender the citizens arrested by KIRK, in Alamance County, to the Chief-Justice. Over one hundred are now in custody. A report is in circulation that the Governor has ordered a Military Commission to meet at Yanceyville to try the prisoners. Three companies of artillery left Fortress Monroe yesterday for Raleigh, to aid the Governor in keeping the peace.

A most destructive fire occurred in Philadelphia, last evening, in which the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery of NEWHALL BROTHERS was destroyed, and a great deal of property in the vicinity was injured. The losses amount to $500,000. During the fire a wall fell, carrying down with it nine firemen, all of whom are thought to have been killed.

Dispatches from Galveston, Texas, report a severe Indian fight in that State on the 14th inst., between a cavalry force of fifty men belonging to the Sixth Cavalry, under Major MCCLELLAN, and 250 Indians, thought to belong to the Comanche and Kiowa tribes. The fight lasted five hours. The cavalry were forced back eight miles, two being killed and eleven wounded. The Indians were well armed with Spencer rifles. Other outrages in Texas are also reported.

A large number of miners in the Schuylkill, Penn., coal regions, went to work yesterday, and more will resume labor today. They accept the Company's terms.

Both branches of the Georgia Legislature adjourned yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of Representative CLAIRBORNE, who was killed on Monday by the colored Messenger.

A man and his wife, by name GALLAGHER, were both found dead in bed in a Philadelphia tenement-house yesterday morning. The cause of their death is supposed to have been the heat coupled with intemperance.

The work on the Sutro Tunnel is progressing rapidly, the excavation having already reached a depth of 1,390 feet.

Two hundred and eighty-five Chinese emigrants have just arrived in San Francisco, on the ship *Sardis*, from Hong Kong.

Advices from Havana are to the effect that, during the recent engagements between the Spanish troops and the insurgents in the jurisdictions of Holguin and Puerto Principe, 250 of the Cubans were killed.

The shore end of the Panama and West India cable was successfully landed at Batabano, Cuba, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. This morning the boats will begin paying out the deep sea cable.

The Texas Senate has passed the Southern Pacific Railway bill over the Governor's veto.

A number of destructive fires are reported to have occurred, yesterday morning, destroying property as follows: At Philadelphia, the woolen mill of JOHN DEARIE, near Fairmount, loss $60,000, insurance $24,000; at South Berwick, Me., stores and dwellings in the business portion of the town, loss $40,000, insurance $17,000; and at Syracuse, in this State, a number of barns and other property, loss $22,000, insurance $6,500.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral at Cincinnati, Ohio, was entered by burglars on Monday night, who, after gathering together a quantity of gold and silver plate, were forced to abandon the plunder in order to make their escape from the Police.

A complimentary dinner was given at Delmonico's, last evening, by the officers of the Seventh Regiment of this City, to Major JOSEPH F. TOBIAS, one of their entertainers in Philadelphia, on the occasion of his departure for Europe.

Collector MURPHY has made very few appointments in the Custom-house as yet, and it is announced that he will not make many removals. He will first make himself familiar with the operations of the various departments before taking any action.

Over 35,000 bags of coffee have been discharged at Perth Amboy, N. J., and brought to this City since the Quarantine troubles first assumed shape. This quantity was brought on eight different vessels.

The Federative Principle in Europe.

When, three weeks ago, we were commemorating with enthusiasm the declaration of our national independence, our Minister at the Court of Vienna was celebrating, by the time-honored formula of a dinner, the same glorious anniversary. The circumstance is chiefly notable on account of a somewhat remarkable speech reported to have been made by Count BEUST on that occasion. It must be remembered that on the 4th of July the Spanish question had not yet arisen to absorb the attention of Europe, and to infuse new perplexities into the task of Austrian statesmen. The subject at that moment uppermost in the minds of the chiefs of the *corps diplomatique* who partook of the hospitality of Mr. JAY, was the result of the elections for the Reichsrath just then concluded. Though partially consoled by an accession of strength in Moravia and Galicia, the Government had still to mourn over the stubborn opposition of the Czechs to its policy of dualism. The non-German portion of Bohemia had steadily declined to approve of the policy which recognized the independence of the Hungarian crown of St. Stephen, and which refused to accede the same distinction to their native scepter transmitted from St. Wencesilaus. At the late elections, therefore, they voted, as on previous occasions, for Deputies who do not take their seats, but persist by a passive abstention from the Reichsrath in expressing their non-adherence to the present constitution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Count BEUST naturally feels that the reconstruction of the State shattered by Sadowa is only half complete so long as such an anomaly continues, and at the celebration in question he took occasion to trace an analogy between the present state of things in Austria and the earliest independent federation of the States of our own country. He is reported to have said: "Mr. JAY recorded how WASHINGTON was afraid of the autonomy of thirteen States. Now, there are thirty-seven; each a little realm of itself with every diversity of nationality, creed, and legislation. Why, then, could autonomy be granted to them to such an extent? Simply because none of them refrained from entering the common parliament." The great Saxon Premier of Austria went on to point out that it was equally dangerous for Governments as for nations to shirk parliamentary responsibilities, and that such an assembly was to a people what home was to a family, and when unity ceased to exist, the nation, equally with the family, must fall to pieces.

These opinions are very significant, as evincing the thorough appreciation possessed by the leader of Austrian liberalism, of the dangers which menace the internal cohesion of the dominion of the Kaiser. We lately adverted to the added perils from without which late events have created for Austria. The question of how these are to be met will probably mark a turning point in modern European history. Should, as French critics predict, the absorption of South Germany be the first step in a Prussian triumph which would point to the annexation by the German Confederation of Austria on the west of the Leitha, and the occupation of the Hungarian provinces by Russia, it is perfectly obvious that the enlightened liberalism which repaired the disaster of Sadowa would make one other effort to avert by popular enfranchisement the entire extinction of the Empire. The lessons of the French revolution are not forgotten in Europe. The great Powers of the Continent know what popular enthusiasm can effect when enlisted on the side of national freedom. When DANTON hurled back defiance to the allied Kings of Europe, and as a gage of battle threw before them the head of a King, he calculated rightly that the nation which stood as one man against foreign domination was simply invincible. If Austria is weak when standing forth as one Power formed out of a congeries of divided States, she has but to make each of her provinces feel that they have an independent existence to fight for as well as a common federal bond, and no power, however strong, will be likely to subdue them, or, subduing, will find it possible to hold them in subjection.

Were Austria to be forced into the condition of a confederation of States, with an Imperial President, it is clear that the first step would be accomplished of a process which may in time change the face of Europe. The resolution lately attributed to the French Emperor, of making himself the apostle of a republican propaganda in case of meeting with disaster in the present campaign, had probably but little foundation in fact. But it is none the less likely that the extremity of the French Empire might lead to a federation of the Latin races of Southern Europe, which the supposed example of Austria would do much to confirm. In such a case, the great German Confederation would have been already complete, and there would remain only room for the union of the Scandinavian family of nations, and the erection of a Muscovite dominion which would have its capital on the Dardanelles, and which, it must be admitted, would still seriously menace, by its Pan-slavist doctrines, the separate existence of the Sclavonic nationalities of Austria. In any case, it is clear that the pending struggle between France and Prussia is of the most vital interest, both as regards the future of the small States, and the prospects of democracy in Europe.

The Weapons of the War.

During the approaching contest between France and Prussia it will be interesting to note what influence the improved arms of the combatants have in determining the final issue. In previous wars, one side or the other has often gained the advantage from the superiority of its armament, but never before did two armies enter the field so thoroughly furnished with improved and deadly weapons. At Sadowa it was the needle-gun against the common Austrian musket, but in the present campaign it will be needle-gun against needle-gun, the *Zündnadelgewehr* against the Chassepot. As a mere piece of mechanism, the French gun is probably superior to the celebrated Prussian arm, but the difference between them is not enough to give any decided advantage. The cap in the Prussian cartridge is situated directly in the rear of the bullet, and in front of the powder through which the needle passes to explode it. This peculiar position of the fulminate gives, it is asserted, additional force to the explosion of the powder; but experiment has failed to prove that it does so. Before the breech of the needle-gun can be opened it is necessary to cock the piece by drawing back the needle, thus making one more motion in loading it than the Chassepot, which is a self-cocking gun. It is also claimed that while in the needle-gun the gas from the explosion of the powder comes back and fouls the breech-piece, the india-rubber collar around the needle in the Chassepot serves as a complete gas check. This return of the gas is undoubtedly a disadvantage, but inasmuch as the Prussians, who have used their guns in many battles, do not make it the ground of complaint, it is probably less serious than would at first appear.

We have in this consideration omitted any mention of the bayonets of either army, because the battles of the coming war will undoubtedly be decided by bullets and not by cold steel. The experience of our army in the rebellion was decidedly adverse to the use of the saber-bayonet, which is so highly thought of in France. In fact, the moral effect of the bayonet is its principal recommendation.

In field artillery, the Prussians are well supplied with KRUPP'S breech-loading steel rifles of all calibers, and in this arm are perhaps a little better equipped than the French. Some of our Gatling Battery guns have also been sent to Prussia, but we are not sure that any of them have been introduced into their army. The French have doubtless a supply of breech-loading cannon, but they have been at considerable trouble to conceal the real efficiency of this portion of their armament. From time to time reports have been circulated of the marvellous destructive efficiency of the *Mitrailleuse*, to the perfecting of which NAPOLEON is said to have devoted so much time and money, but we doubt if this gun will prove the wonder it is claimed to be. The Gatling gun, invented in this country, which is one of the same class as the *Mitrailleuse*, can be made to throw a continuous stream of bullets weighing half a pound each, by simply turning a crank; but although it has acknowledged merits, very few of these guns have as yet been purchased by our Government. It is not to be expected, therefore, that the French gun, which is a modification of the Gatling, will produce any important change in field artillery. At the commencement of the rebellion, the principal gun in our field artillery was the light twelve-pounder, or Napoleon gun; and in spite of the number of rifled cannon which have since been introduced and thoroughly tested, there is today not one which is more highly esteemed by our artillerists than this field-piece. Judging from our own experience, therefore, we believe that many of the new weapons which will be put to a practical test in Europe, will not prove very far in advance of some more familiar pieces.

One tendency of supplying troops with improved arms, which throw a ball many hundred yards, will be to make the armies remain at a distance from each other, and to do away with much of the fighting at close quarters. A young soldier generally desires to open fire on his opponent as soon as he knows that he is within range, and even old troops do not care to close with their antagonist. There is also a tendency in rifled arms to shoot high, so that if the contending lines are too close they will be apt to fire over each others heads. When soldiers were armed with smooth-bore muskets, carrying a round ball and several buckshot, they knew they could not do any execution unless they were within short range of the enemy, and hence they were willing to reserve their fire until "they could see the whites of their eyes." As the main end of a battle is to put as many antagonists as possible *hors de combat*, rather than to take their lives, it is questionable whether the adoption of rifled arms and the abandonment of smooth bores has been altogether an improvement. It is very certain, however, that troops armed with muzzle-loading muskets are no match for those who carry breech-loaders, as was clearly demonstrated in battles in which the Prussian needle-gun won its distinguished renown.

Scientific military men will look to the European war which is now commencing for data to enable them to determine many questions which are still in abeyance. So, while in a humanitarian point of view the war must prove an unmitigated evil, it is destined to become a valuable stimulant to progress in military science. As for the present the war is likely to be chiefly waged on land, we have considered only the weapons of the armies of the contending powers, which are very evenly matched. On the sea France is more powerful than Prussia, who on this account will, as far as possible, endeavor to confine hostilities to the land. Future developments will show how far this attempt will prove successful.

Ecce Iterum.

It is quite certain that the people of New-York will not always tamely submit to the outrageous treatment they at present receive from the gas companies. If we were not the most patient community under the sun—the most inclined of any people to allow any sort of extortion and sharp dealing to be practiced upon us—we should long ago have delivered ourselves from many evils under which we groan. Who but ourselves would have tolerated the monstrous way in which the ice companies have carried on their business this year? Not only have they charged prices which bear a greater resemblance to black-mail than to honest dealing, but their method of serving their customers has been simply disgraceful. In these days of torrid heat, the ice-cart slowly draws up to the door at 2 or 3 in the afternoon, instead of at 8 or 9 in the morning. The customers are deliberately cheated in weight, and there is no redress open to them. What is more, the public seems very much disposed to put up with all this ill-usage quietly. We hear no practical suggestions of a rival company. Perhaps a few public-spirited individuals may take the lead in the Fall or Winter, but at present we are all bending our necks meekly to the yoke, while the "Washington" and "Knickerbocker" Ice Companies conspire to plunder us.

It is very much the same with the gas companies. They simply do just as they like, and the public smart—but bear it. In fact, even a good honest grumble is becoming rare nowadays. Where is there a city like ours so badly lit at night? We might search the world through without finding one. Take any of the principal avenues, and they are plunged in all but Cimmerian darkness. Burglars and robbers can lounge under the very gas-lamps and escape detection. A few fire-flies would give quite as much light as the vile burners and viler gas used in our belated streets. People shrug their shoulders, and say, "It is shameful." Of course it is; but why not try to help yourselves out of so dismal a plight? Even gas companies can be brought to their senses, if they are handled in the proper way.

On many nights a large proportion of the lamps are not lit at all. In other cases the light can only faintly be recognized by the aid of a telescope. The glasses are never cleaned, the burners are never changed. Mayor HALL has entitled himself to public gratitude for suppressing what looked like a monstrous job in the shape of a proposal to light the streets properly. Is it possible for him to do anything for us in the way of remedying the evil of which we have so often complained? We are aware that he is not responsible for the nuisance, and that he cannot, by his own action, sweep it away. But he has great influence, and he has evinced an honest desire to protect the interests of the public. It may be troublesome to him to be appealed to on the subject, but to whom *can* we appeal? By and by the Winter will be upon us, and the thieves will all expect to do a heavy business. There will be the usual number of murders in the streets, and of dwelling-houses broken into. These crimes are directly encouraged by the horrible manner in which the streets are lit. Will the Mayor, or some one equally influential, tell the public by what means the City can be rendered fit for honest men to walk abroad in after dark?

An Evil Prophet.

New-Jersey has many things to answer for, of which her mosquitoes and her Legislature and her railroad monopolies are not the least. But all these offences pale before the crime of giving birth to a being who could in weather like this deliberately torture his fellow-creatures by prophesying hotter weather to come. It is a New-Jersey *savan* who gives our sufferings this *coup de grace*, who announces with cold-blooded precision that on and after the 31st of the present month (not the first of next, but the 31st of this—our philosopher is nothing if not exact) we shall enter upon a hot spell, compared with which all that has gone before will seem as Arctic coldness.

This is simply another way of announcing that the world is coming to an end. We are therefore a little sceptical; we have survived so many "last days" and final conflagrations of the universe, that we can look forward to them with considerable composure. But there are others less hardened, who will undoubtedly be affected by so harassing an anticipation. Debating societies have not yet settled the question whether, as SHAKESPEARE avers, "the sense of pain lies most in apprehension," but it is certainly intensified by it. And it is hard to say what punishment is too severe for the inhumanity which can coldly tell us, just as we flatter ourselves our tribulation is nearly over, that the worst is all before us. Being already a Jerseyman, it is not easy to find a lower depth of deserved ignominy in which to plunge him. But if solitary confinement in the attic of a Water-street tenement-house during the month of August, with only a thermometer and an empty ice-cooler to keep him company, should not sufficiently scourge his barbarity, the only thing left will be to banish him to Coney Island or to Saratoga. There he can perish by slow degrees. Between sleeping in little cells, called "bedrooms," and being deprived of bathing facilities, and eating coarse food, abominably dressed, it would be strange if he ever survived to utter another prediction.

The Sale of Gads-Hill Place.

We printed on Monday an account from a London correspondent of the memorable sale, on the 9th inst., of some of Mr. DICKENS' pictures and other personal effects. It is gratifying to know that the prices realized were very high. The affection and respect for the great novelist that are thus indicated, even although in a material way, are pleasant to see and to record. We are told that the dealers calculated that the total proceeds of the whole sale would not exceed six or seven thousand pounds; yet the pictures alone fetched more than eight thousand guineas. Of course, it was reasonable to expect that works by JOHN LEECH, even if consisting of only half-legible pencil sketches, would bring a good price; and that paintings bearing such names as STANFIELD, MACLISE, FRITH, CATTERMOLE and HUNT must needs command high figures. But who would have supposed that an old stuffed bird, the raven, "Grip" of *Barnaby Rudge*, would have been knocked down for £126, say six hundred dollars in gold, or a common inkstand, intrinsically worth half a crown, be sold for 11½ guineas, or a salt-cellar that cost less than ten shillings for 18½ guineas, or the "Pickwick Spoons," that originally cost forty pounds, for 267 guineas, or nearly ten pounds per ounce for silver? The spirited competition for all these and many other little articles shows how strong and personal was the attachment for DICKENS, and with what affectionate warmth his memory is likely to be cherished.

Another auction sale is to be held, on the 5th of August, of a character still more interesting. The London newspapers announce it in the following advertisement:

> "GADS-HILL PLACE, HIGHAM, NEAR ROCHESTER, KENT.—A very valuable and beautiful Freehold Residential Property, delightfully situated, only one and one-half miles from the Higham Station, two and one-half from Rochester, on the South-eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways, and within an hour and a half of the metropolis, comprising in the whole about twenty-six acres, for many years the favorite home of CHARLES DICKENS. Solicitors, Messrs. FARRER, OUVRY & CO., No. 66 Lincoln's-Inn-fields."

It will be curious to see whether the real property will bring a price as proportionately high as that of the articles of his personal estate. The future possessor of Gads-Hill will be an enviable man, if only on account of the superb country scenery in which his home will be placed.

Savings Bank managers might usefully reconsider the rule by which the allowance of interest on deposits dates from periods between which there are long intervals. Some of these institutions pay no interest on deposits which have not remained six months,—the more liberal limiting the period to three months. This practice would be well enough if the calculation dated from the day of deposit, whenever it might be. As, however, the date of beginning is fixed arbitrarily—say July 1—and no interest is payable until January, it is easy to conceive of cases in which deposits after being held by the bank between eight and nine months, being withdrawn at the beginning of January, yield to the depositor no interest. Cases of this nature occur frequently, and are most unjust. There is no good reason why a Savings Bank should not follow the practice of our Trust Companies, and make the date of the deposit and the beginning of interest simultaneous.

Gov. ALCORN and the Committee on Federal relations of the Mississippi Legislature, present a claim for Southern improvements to which, we trust, the next Congress will not be indifferent. The particular work for which Federal aid is urged is the deepening the bay channel to the anchorage of Mobile harbor; but the reasoning by which the application is sustained, strongly supports a general plea for increased attention to Southern wants. Harbor and river improvements in the North and West are promoted with a liberality which, to some, has seemed excessive; while the South, whose requirements are more urgent, has been ungenerously neglected. Very few of the projects aided in other parts of the country compare in importance with those for the rebuilding of the Mississippi levees, yet the latter receive no attention at Washington. Justice and expediency both suggest more liberal treatment.

The evil that afflicts the Republican Party in this City is not unknown elsewhere. Cincinnati has its Ring of jobbers and intriguers, who, by systematic fraud and inexhaustible impudence, contrive to manage the party in a manner conducive to their personal interests. The Cincinnati *Commercial* in its account of the evil, draws portraits which might be easily assigned in New-York—so nearly akin are the members of the combination in that city to members of the corresponding Ring here. There is the same absence of principle and real ability; the machinery employed to work primaries and conventions, and to manipulate elections, is identical with that in use here; and the effect upon the party, and the zeal of its best members, is the same in both instances. The *Commercial* thinks that the situation "suggests to every respectable Republican voter the question, whether the absolute control of the party is to be given over to these pests of society." The same inquiry has been propounded in New-York very often, and is still unanswered.

We entreat the Philadelphia *American* to cast away its fears. It has read somewhere that the Canadian Dominion "has perfected the organization of its militia into an army of 600,000 men," of whom 40,000, "bearing the name of volunteers, are ready for service in any emergency." Then our contemporary remembers that "Congress reduced our standing army to 30,000 men," and is alarmed at the seeming disparity of military strength. "We cannot regard the existence of such a force in any other light than as a menace," is the conclusion finally reached by the frightened journalist. A little reflection will soothe his agitated nerves. The 600,000 Canadians are available only on paper; they are the entire male population of the Dominion, between the ages of sixteen and sixty. Should that fact disturb our slumbers? And the 40,000 volunteers, may they not be left to the National Guard of this *State* or the Fenians?

The position of isolation in which the proposed promulgation of the dogma of infallibility places the Papal Court, will doubtless arrive very opportunely to assist the French Government in ordering the evacuation of Rome. The correspondence referred to in a cable telegram, which is to be published by the *Liberté* on this subject, will not only serve as an indication of how soon the dream of Italian patriots is to be fulfilled, but will also have a decided bearing upon the attitude of Italy in the present war. It may safely be assumed that nothing short of an Italian alliance will be accepted by the French Government as an equivalent for the withdrawal of the Zouaves; and thus, as it might have been anticipated, the political consequences of the latest Papal dogma begin to appear no less momentous than its doctrinal results.

JOHN MITCHEL'S advice to Irishmen, apropos of the Franco-Prussian war, is so sensible that there is little likelihood of its adoption. "For the present," he writes in the *Irish Citizen:*

> "Our plain policy is to do nothing, unless it be to accumulate money in the hands of local trustees, (avoiding carefully New-York Head-quarters)—to refrain from boasting, expressing rash sympathies, which we might have to turn into antipathies before long; and, in short, to take no 'action,' and to hold our tongues."

The folly which impels Irishmen in Ireland to get up monster demonstrations, as a means of exhibiting their espousal of the French cause, almost exceeds comprehension. We can understand Fenian preparations to profit by not altogether improbable contingencies in the conflict now begun—though the success of the living NAPOLEON in any scheme for helping Irish nationalists might not exceed that of his uncle in the beginning of the century. As JOHN MITCHEL says, "rash sympathies" often end in bitter antipathies.

While San Francisco working men are "resolving" that Chinese workmen shall be kept out of the country, and are even threatening violence against those who may hereafter arrive, a considerable number of St. Louis families are perfecting arrangements for the acquisition and employment of Chinese house-servants. In the former case an appeal to the Emperor of China is suggested, in the hope that he will save his subjects from the fate that is said to await them should they reach California. Should the Emperor hear of the appeal, he will probably reply that before proposing to exclude Chinamen from America, Americans should be content to be excluded from China. Chinese merchants have quite as much right to insist that they shall be protected from American competition in their own country, as the San Francisco people have to prohibit Chinese competition in California. The whole movement, whether in California or New-York, originates in a spirit which demagogues sedulously cultivate, of which genuine working men should be ashamed. As for the St. Louis project, we predict that it will be extensively imitated. The tyranny exercised by domestics in this country is almost intolerable, and those who suffer from it will not long submit when the availability and value of Chinese service shall have been fairly proved. With the introduction of this kind of labor, the coolie question has no connection. Domestic servants are brought to this continent, by a simple process, from England and Ireland; why not bring others from China?

Under the present law regulating the pay of members of Congress, that body is a very expensive luxury, and with the proposed increase in the number of Representatives it will become still more expensive. The members of the Lower House now receive five thousand dollars per annum, besides mileage, and a movement has already been made to reduce the amount. The time actually devoted to the legitimate duties of the position scarcely ever exceeds four or five months in each year, and not one in ten of the members would earn so large an amount as he receives from the national treasury, in his private business. Even during the sessions of Congress some of the members pay very little attention to their duties, and are absent for weeks together. The Legislature of New-York at its last session instructed its Senators and requested its Representatives to vote to reduce the pay of members of both Houses to three thousand dollars a year. No definite action has yet been taken in response to that resolution, but it is to be hoped that the reduction will be made during the next session, so that it may take effect on the 4th of March next.

A Democratic Convention has been called for the State of Georgia, to meet on the 17th day of August next. Considerable discussion has taken place, not only in Georgia, but in other Southern States as well, in regard to the name to be given to the anti-Republican organization. It was recommended by some that it should be called the Conservative Party, in the hope of catching some voters who would not act openly with the Democrats. We are glad, however, to learn that after due deliberation it has been determined to throw aside all subterfuges and disguises, and to come out fairly under the old Democratic banner. Under whatever name the opposition might have presented itself, it would have been essentially the old party with its ancient animus, and we prefer to meet it openly and with its old identity, unaltered in any way.

Personal.

Yesterday afternoon a wedding took place at which many of our principal citizens were present, and which was remarkable for the elegance and success of all the arrangements. The bride was Miss E. HASTINGS, eldest daughter of Mr. HUGH HASTINGS—the bridegroom, M. H. HENRY, M. D., Surgeon to the New-York Dispensary, a well-known and much-respected physician of the City. The number and value of the presents sent to the married couple testified to the popularity of the beautiful and accomplished bride, and also to the high estimation in which her husband is held. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's father, in Fifth-avenue, and after the ceremony a magnificent collation was served. The happy couple departed on a trip to Canada, amid the hearty good wishes of all their friends who were able to be present on the occasion.

WASHINGTON.

The New Tax Law and the Mormons—Brigham Young's Tax—The New-Orleans Custom-House to be Looked Into—Growth of the Department of Agriculture—The Naval Appropriations—Personal and Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It seems that the Mormons are likely to be the largest gainers by the provision in the new Tax, that in the assessment of the joint income of any religious community, each five members shall be held to constitute a family, and be entitled to the exemption of $1,000. Assessor TAGGART, of Salt Lake City, Utah, has received instructions from the Revenue Bureau to review his assessment against BRIGHAM YOUNG as trustee of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," and if, upon an assessment made according to the law above named, no tax is due, to prepare a claim for abatement on the tax previously assessed.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Retrenchment will probably be called together after the hot weather is over, to look into various matters which require investigation. From present appearances, it seems likely the New-Orleans Custom-house will receive a large share of the Committee's attention.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The steadily increasing appropriations for the Department of Agriculture are a good illustration of the way in which such institutions enlarge. The Department was organized in 1862, and the appropriation for the first year was $23,000. For the coming year it is $185,280.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

Of the appropriations made last session for the Navy Department, $615,350 is to be used in paying claims which have come over from former Administrations, and of which the Department will gladly be rid. Of this sum, HORATIO AMES gets $72,060; P. S. FORBES $27,333, and the Corliss Steam Engine Company whatever may be found due upon the settlement of its contract, which will be made by a board of officers hereafter to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy.

PERSONAL.

Vice-Admiral PORTER leaves here on the 2d of August with his family, for Narraganset, Rhode Island, Mr. MCCARTEE, Chief of the Treasury Printing Bureau, has been sent to New-York to see what interests of the Government may have been endangered by the late fire in the premises of the American Bank Note Company.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NATIONAL BANKS IN THE SOUTH.

Applications continue to be made from the South and West for authority to establish national banks, under the recent act of Congress giving additional facilities to these sections. The larger number of applications came from the West. Probably from 400 to 500 new banks will before long go into operation. The Controller of the Currency will not draw upon the East for the twenty-five millions until the amount of fifty-five millions provided by the law for the South and West shall have been taken by them.

TENDERS FOR THE FUR-SEAL TRADE.

The award of the fur-seal contract has again been postponed. Since yesterday two of the bidders have been dropped from the list—Mr. BERNARD, because of not coming within the condition requiring bidders to be acquainted with the business, and Mr. DAVIDSON, who has withdrawn. The award may not be made for one or two days.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Señor DE PULGAI, an attaché of the Spanish Legation, while riding, this afternoon, in company with several ladies and gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps, was thrown from his horse, and seriously cut in the head and face. He was at once conveyed to his home, and the services of Dr. NORRIS, of the United States Army, called into requisition. A long, deep cut, extending from the right temple down the face to the jugular vein, the surgeon pronounced to be the most serious of his wounds. Hopes are entertained that a fatal result will not ensue.

THE LATE MR. BURLINGAME.

Letter of Minister Low to the Emperor of China—The Honors and Dignities Conferred Upon the Deceased.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Brief mention has been made by telegraph of the official correspondence relative to the death of ANSON BURLINGAME. The following is the concluding letter of our Minister to China:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PEKIN, May 18, 1870.

To His Imperial Highness Prince Kung, &c.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Highness' dispatch of the 14th inst., in which you inform me that the sum of 6,000 taels had been appropriated from the funds of the Chinese Embassy in Russia and handed to the son of Mr. BURLINGAME to defray the expenses of the obsequies of his father; and further mention that an Imperial decree had benn received in which His Majesty commends the acts of his late Minister, and as special marks of his regard confers upon him the title of a Minister of the highest rank,* and orders that the sum of 10,000 taels be granted to his family, &c.

Hon. Mr. BURLINGAME lived in this city so many years, and his ability in the conduct of all affairs that arose between China and his own country is so well known to yourself and all the members of the Foreign Office, that it seems to me to be needless here to do more than refer to it. On the day he died the American Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg telegraphed the event to the Secretary of State, who replied, the next day, by cable telegraph, as follows:

> "The announcement of the death of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME was yesterday received with mingled feelings of surprise and grief. Stricken down, as he has been, in the midst of his noble efforts, as the representative of the great Empire of China, to assert her position as one of the family of nations, I am sure that those feelings will be felt by all, and one sentiment of regret fill the hearts of all who appreciated his mission. I beg that you will convey to Mr. BURLINGAME's afflicted family, and to their Excellencies, his distinguished associates, CHIKANG and SUN CHIA-KU, an expression of the profound sorrow and sympathy with which that sad dispensation has inspired the Government and people of the United States. Though Mr. BURLINGAME had not brought his mission to its full end, he had so far completed his negotiations that its most important objects may now be readily accomplished; and it is a satisfaction to know that a citizen of this country has thus assisted in advancing the welfare of China. Since this Government entered, last year, into treaty stipulations with the mission, it has entertained a lively interest in its success, and looked forward to the acceptance by the leading maritime Powers of the same general principles of amity and equity in their dealings with Chinese; for it is the earnest wish of the United States that that great Empire should advance as other nations are doing, and rise with them to the highest prosperity and happiness. In promoting this work the name and fame of a citizen of the United States will hereafter be associated, and it will be remembered to his honor that he acted a conspicuous part in inaugurating and leading on a new era of harmony and commercial intercourse between China and the Western Powers."

I have just received the foregoing dispatch, and hasten to make it known to your Highness. I would only add that there was but one expression of sorrow and sympathy throughout the whole thirty-seven States of the Union when the people heard of the death of Mr. BURLINGAME, in whose decease they felt that not only had China lost one of her highest statesmen, but that his own country was called to mourn over one of her most meritorious men. I shall forward a copy of your Highness' dispatch to the Government at Washington, in order that the mark of high regard paid to his memory by the Emperor may be generally known; and, in acknowledging it, I am, at the same time, able to communicate to you this expression of the sorrow and sympathy which that Government sincerely feels.

I have the honor to be Sir, your Highness' obedient servant,
FREDERICK F. LOW.

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* The *nine pin*, or grades of official rank in China, are each subdivided into primary and secondary, the first of which are subordinates of the latter. When Mr. BURLINGAME left Pekin he was made one of the officers found in the secondary place, along with the Presidents of the Boards; this decree raises him to the primary place, equal with the Cabinet Ministers in rank.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Alabama Claims in Parliament—Settling-Day in the Stock Exchange—Destructive Fire in Scotland—A Severe Storm in London—Eulogy on M. Paradol in Paris—The Carlist Plot.

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to the question of Mr. MCCULLOGH TORRENS, said the negotiations for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims stood where they did a year and a half ago, the United States having declined the offer made by England. The next advance due was one from the American Government .....To-morrow is the day for stock settlements, and in the present convulsed condition of the markets failures are anticipated ....The McIntosh Oil-works at Leith were destroyed by fire last night. Three men were killed and one badly injured by an explosion during the fire....The British troop-ship *Tamar*, from Halifax, has arrived at Portsmouth....The tower of the Church of St. Xavier, in Southwark, was struck by lightning during a heavy thunder-storm last evening. Rain fell in torrents in many places throughout England last night, and in most cases was accompanied by vivid lightning. The weather had been dry and hot, but is sensibly cooler today. The crops have been greatly benefited by these copious showers.

PARIS, July 26.—An eloquent eulogy on the late M. PREVOST PARADOL appeared in the *Siècle* today, signed by TAXILE DELORD.

MADRID, July 26.—The danger of a Carlist rising is not yet over, and the Government is redoubling its precautions.

The Turf in England—First Day of the Goodwood Races.

LONDON, July 26.—Today was the first of the Goodwood races. The Craven stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 100 added, for three-year olds and upward, was won by Sir J. HAWLEY'S br. h. *Rosicrucian*, 5 years, by *Beadsman*, out of *Madame Englentine*, beating Sir C. LEGARD'S b. h. *Vespasian*, aged, by *Newminster*, out of *Vester*, second Mr. JOSEPH DAWSON'S ch. c. *Camel*, 3 years, by *Thormanby*, out of *Eastern Princess*, third. The Stewards' Cup, value 300 sovereigns (handicap,) by subscription of 10 sovereigns each, with 100 added from the race fund, for three year olds and upward, was won by Count BATTHAYANY'S b. h. *Tyhoeus*, 5 years, by *Stockwell*, out of *Typee*, beating Mr. J. C. STEWART'S b. c. *Tabernacle*, 3 years, by *Newminster*, dam *Mrs. Wood*, by *S. Melbourne*, out of *First Flight's* dam, second; Mr. W. VAUGHAN'S b. h. *Plandit*, 6 years, by *Thormanby*, out of *Plausible*, third; Mr. J. J. ELLIS' ch. c. *Cymbal*, 3 years, by *Kettledrum*, out of *Nellie Hill*, fourth. Twenty-eight ran.

CUBA.

The New Ocean Cable—The Insurrection—Heavy Cuban Losses in the Recent Engagements.

HAVANA, July 26.—The Panama and West India Cable Company have employed two lighters, and have commenced the landing of the shore end of the cable at Batabano. Ten tons of cable have been embarked on the lighters, and is being paid out across the shallow place between the *Suffolk's* anchorage and the town of Batabano. A provisional station will be established at Batabano....During the recent engagements between the Spanish troops and the insurgents, in the jurisdiction of Holguin and Puerto Principe, over 250 of the latter were killed.

The Shore End of the Cable Safely Landed—Deep Sea Laying to Begin Today.

HAVANA, July 26—Evening.—The shore end of the Panama and West India cable was successfully landed at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Batabano. Batabano is in perfect communication with the steamer. At 5 o'clock to-morrow morning the *Suffolk*, accompanied by the Spanish gun-boats *Alerta* and *Telegrama*, will begin paying out the deep-sea cable.

CHINA.

Arrival of a French Gunboat at the Port Pekin—The Vessel Kindly Received.

PARIS, July 26.—The *Journal Officiel* says a dispatch has been received from the French Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin, dated June 22. It announces the arrival of a French gunboat at Tien-tsin, where the English Consul is provisionally charged with the care of French interests. On the arrival of the vessel the French flag was saluted by the Chinese forts, and no riotous demonstrations were made by the natives when the officers landed.

JAPAN.

Insurrection and Reported Terrible Massacre—1,400 Persons Slaughtered.

LONDON, July 26.—A brief dispatch just received via Point de Galle, reports an insurrection in the Principality of Ava, resulting in the massacre of 1,400 persons. Further details of the affair have been asked.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Treasure Shipments East—The Sutro Tunnel—Fresh Arrival of Chinese Immigrants.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The treasure shipments overland to New-York, last week, amounted to $236,000....The Sutro tunnel has now been bored a distance of 1,390 feet. The porphyry found in the tunnel requires blasting, and the water is increasing....The ship *Sarlus* has arrived here from Hong Kong, with 285 Chinese immigrants.

THE INDIANS.

Outrages in Texas—A Serious Fight Reported—A Cavalry Force Driven Back Eight Miles—Casualties—The Big Horn Expedition Heard From.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 26.—A dispatch from Austin, dated the 25th, says reports from the frontier detail a new series of outrages in the country occupied by the Indians. Horses are carried off by droves, and scores of families are abandoning their homes, and in many instances reduced to destitution. The Indians are breaking up everything in the vicinity of San Saba....A special dispatch from the Waco (Texas) *News* says: Capt. BALLENTINE, from Fort Richardson, reports on the 14th inst. Major MCCLELLAN, with fifty members of the Sixth Cavalry, while scouting, met a band of Indians numbering 250, who gave battle, forcing the cavalry back eight miles, killing two and wounding eleven, among whom was Surgeon HATCH. They also killed nine and wounded twenty-one horses. The fight lasted five hours. Fifteen Indians were seen to fall. The cavalry were compelled to call for assistance from the fort, to get back to their post. The Indians were armed with Spencer rifles, six-shooters, and commanded by an able Chief. They are believed to be on a general marauding expedition. They are all warriors. Major MCCLELLAN says they were the best appointed body of warriors he ever saw. It is believed they are Camanches and Kiowas from the reservation.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, July 26.—Information has been received from South Pass that the soldiers who were sent by the Government after the Big Horn expedition, overtook them, but were unable to bring them back. The soldiers returned to South Pass. The Big Horn party proceeded to the Big Horn country.

CHICAGO, July 26.—News was received at headquarters today from Fort Sill that two messengers from the Kiowa Indians had reached that point, bringing the intelligence that several bands of the Kiowas were coming in soon. Twenty-two lodges of the Cheyennes had gone to their reservations.

The Recent Collision on the Northern Railway in Vermont—Employes of the Road Arraigned for Manslaughter.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, July 26.—At West Lebanon today Conductors HENRY E. SHATTUCK and GEORGE W. BARNES, and Engineer ANDREW M. GRANT were arraigned for manslaughter in the second degree in the late collision on the Northern Railroad. SHATTUCK and GRANT being on the up train at the time of the accident, were arraigned together. They pleaded not guilty and waived an examination. They were held in $1,000 to appear before the Supreme Judicial Court. The case of BARNES was then taken up, and the Court adjourned until Monday morning.

FIRES.

Three Destructive Fires in One Night—Losses $122,000—The Washington-Street Fire in Boston—Insurances.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The woolen-mill of JOHN DEARIE, near Fairmount, was destroyed by fire this morning, causing a loss of $60,000. The fire originated in the picker-room. Two hundred persons were thrown out of employment. There was $24,000 insurance on the mill. Two or three dwellings adjoining were damaged.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., July 26.—A destructive fire occurred here this morning, originating in the Central Building, occupied by stores and offices, and which was destroyed. The loss on the building is $7,500, and on the stock of the occupants $13,000—partially insured. The flames spread to adjoining buildings and destroyed those owned and occupied by J. P. DAVIS, CHAS. RAYNER, JOHN A. HOOPER, RUTH G. WITT, NOAH PIKE, CHARLES MALLORY, FARRINGTON & BURR, CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD and Miss LENTON. The total loss is estimated at $40,000. The insurance is estimated at $17,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 26.—A fire occurred at 1 o'clock this morning, in the First Ward of this city, destroying the carpenter-shop of A. L. MASON, the barns of H. B. BOUTON, ALEMA PIERCE and MILTON SPENCER, and the dwelling of THOMAS MCCHESTNEY. The losses aggregate $22,000. The insurances amount to $6,500.

BOSTON, July 26.—The stock of LITTLE, BROWN & Co., which was damaged by fire last night, was insured for $120,000. A. M. LENT & Co., printers, were insured for $18,000, and SHAW & LIVERMORE for $34,500. The building was also insured.

Disastrous Fire in Philadelphia—Loss Over $500,000—Nine Firemen Killed by a Falling Wall—Fire in Concord, N. H.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—An immense fire is raging in the heart of the City. The Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery of NEWHALL BROS. has been destroyed. The fire is spreading, defying the efforts of the firemen.

LATER.—The loss by the fire this evening is roughly estimated at $500,000. The sugar refinery of Messrs. NEWHALL, BORIE & CO. was seven stories high, filled with valuable machinery and a large stock of refined sugars. During the fire the rear wall fell on the adjoining building, crushing it, and carrying down nine firemen, all of whom are believed to be killed. All the surrounding buildings are much damaged. The roof of the leather store of J. F. HULZMAN, two blocks off, caught fire from sparks and burned off. The large factory of Messrs. MISKEY, MERRILL & SHACKARD, and the glass-house of Messrs. WHITAL & Co., adjoining the sugar-house, were on fire, but were saved.

CONCORD, N. H., July 26.—The house and barn of A. H. GERRICK, at Gorham, were consumed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $3,000; insured for $2,500. The fire communicated with a tract of timber on the opposite side of the Androscoggin River, which is still burning.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

Refusal of the Governor to Surrender—Trial of Prisoners by a Court-Martial Rumored—Departure of Government Troops for the Seat of War.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 26.—Gov. HOLDEN refuses to surrender to Chief-Justice PEARSON the citizens of Alabama County who were arrested, and are now held by KIRK, through the Governor's orders. This refusal is in reply to an order from the Chief-Justice to produce the men. KIRK has now in custody over 100 citizens. It is said that Gov. HOLDEN has ordered a military commission to assemble at Yanceyville to try those persons now under arrest.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 26.—Three companies of artillery left here this morning for Raleigh, N. C., to aid Gov. HOLDEN in enforcing the laws in that State.

The Society of American Philologists—Meeting at Rochester.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 26.—The Society of American Philologists organized and inaugurated qy the first scholars of the country, met in this city this afternoon and will remain in session the whole week. A local committee of distinguished citizens, including the names of Dr. ANDERSON, President of the University, and Hon. W. H. SEWARD have taken the members in charge, and will extend the courtesies of the city during the session of the Convention. So far, a most distinguished delegation has come forward, nearly every college and university in the country having a representation. The work of today is, of course, purely preliminary, and consists mainly in addresses and organization for the next year. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, New-York; Vice-Presidents, Prof. J. K. Boise, W. W. Goodwin; Secretary, Geo. F. Comfort; Treasurer, J. H. Trumbull; Executive Committee, Dr. A. C. Kendrick, Louis Kistler, Prof. March, C. D. Morris, Prof. Whitney. This evening Dr. ANDERSON welcomed with cordial eloquence the distinguished body of scholars, and Dr. CROSBY responded with great felicity. The remainder of the evening's session was consumed in a long and learned address from Dr. WHITNEY, of Yale College. There will be three sessions each day until the close of the session.

Movements of the President—The Coming Races at the Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 26.—President GRANT, accompanied by his son and Gen. PORTER, paid a visit to New-York, today, and returned this evening....The Long Branch races commence on Saturday. About 100 horses are now at the course, getting ready for the meeting. The races will last five days. Purses amounting to $31,000 will be run for. Gen. VAN VLIET, JOHN HOEY, LESTER WALLACK and E. COLT are the stewards.

A Vessel Supposed to be the Cambria, Seen at Sea.

QUARANTINE, Staten Island, July 26.—A vessel was passed last night between 10 and 11 o'clock, wind blowing a good breeze from the West, two hundred miles east of Sandy Hook, showing two red rockets and supposed to be the *Cambria*, by the steamer *Ville de Paris*, which arrived this afternoon.

The Assassination of Col. Buel—The Assassin Probably Discovered.

CHICAGO, July 26.—A communication from Leavenworth, received to-day, says it is pretty certainly ascertained that private JOHN M. MALONE, a deserter from the Ordnance Department, is the assassin of Col. DAVID H. BUEL. He has thus far escaped arrest.

Base-Ball—The White Stockings again Defeated—The Harvards win the Ball.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The game of base-ball today at Dexter Park, between the Harvards, of Cambridge, Mass., and the Chicago White Stockings, resulted in favor of the former, by the following score: Harvards 11, White Stockings 6.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—JOHN GALLAGHER and his wife were found dead in bed this morning in a tenement-house on Swanson street, in the Third Ward. There were no marks of violence on the bodies, and it is supposed that they died from intemperance, and that their death was hastened by the heat of the weather.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—Nearly a dozen cases of sun-stroke occurred yesterday. They were mostly fatal. There were also two cases of hydrophobia, one of which was fatal. In the other case the victim will probably die.

PORTLAND, Me., July 26.—The New-England Yacht fleet arrived at 5 o'clock this evening, and were saluted by the Portland yachts. Nine of the yachts have anchored in the inner harbor.

BANGOR, Me., July 26.—The fifth anniversary of the Bangor Thelogical Seminary commenced yesterday with the anniversary exercises of the Rhetorical Society. This evening, Prof. JULIUS H. SEELYE, of Amherst College, addressed the Rhetorical and Inquiry Societies. There is a large attendance of the Alumni and friends of the Seminary.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 26.—Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned to-day until to-morrow, out of respect to the memory of Representative CLAIBORNE, who was killed yesterday.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 26.—The Senate has passed the Southern Pacific Railroad bill over the Governor's veto.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., July 26.—The miners went to work at Nesquehoning today, and will resume work at Summit Hill to-morrow, on the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's terms.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP VILLE DE PARIS.

The steam-ship *Ville de Paris*, from Havre, July 15, and Brest, July 16, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Ville de Paris* brings French files of two days' later date than the latest news brought by the *City of Paris* of the Inman line.

The death, at Paris, is announced of Vice-Admiral JUAREZ, member of the Council of Works for the Navy.

A Calcutta dispatch to the French papers of July 15, says: "An earthquake has occurred near Tiflis, and has partly destroyed the telegraph lines. Communication is expected to be restored very shortly."

Prince LEOPOLD of Hohenzollern, says a Berlin dispatch of July 14, whose present residence was unknown, is staying at the watering-place of Reichenhall, in Bavaria.

The *Meuse* of Belgium says:—"The few days' rain, followed by cloudy weather, warm at intervals, has improved the state of our standing crops. Not only is a good harvest of wheat expected, but the rye, without being quite equal to that of ordinary years, is in a relatively good situation. The same cannot however be said of the oats. The yield in Luxembourg, from where our chief supplies are obtained, will, this year, be disastrous. The Summer barley is not in a better situation."

The Correctional Tribunal of Paris, on the 14th inst., tried M. RIGAULT, students M. GOIS, journalist, and Mme. GAITTET, printer, on a charge of inciting to hatred and contempt of the Government, by publishing a pamphlet, entitled, *Le Grand Complot, Mélodrame Plébiscitaire*. The two men were sentenced each to four months' imprisonment and 150 francs fine; and Mme. GAITTET to one month's detention, and to pay a penalty of 300 francs.

"Nothing," says the *Constitutionnel*, "better proves the solidarity of interests throughout the whole of Europe than the agitation universally produced in all the great financial centers. The Vienna Bourse underwent a regular panic, and a dispatch from Constantinople informs us that the Exchange in that city was closed on Tuesday, in consequence of the refusals to pay the enormous differences produced by the fall. It can be easily understood that, in presence of such a financial sensitiveness, the neutral Powers should intervene on behalf of peace with an energy not inspired by philanthrophy alone." On the 14th the Bourse at Constantinople continued closed; notwithstanding the more favorable accounts from Paris.

A Bombay dispatch of July 13 says: "Accounts from Nankin state that serious disorders have taken place in consequence of cases of child-stealing, in which foreigners are said to be implicated. Several Chinese under torture are reported to have acknowledged the participation of aliens. An attack on the French missionaries was expected. Great agitation prevailed, and on the demand of the English Consul, Mr. MEDHURST, the British gun-boat *Dove* had been ordered to Nankin to protect the Catholic priests."

A correspondent, writing from Rome on the 7th inst., says: "After the close of the debate in the session of the Council of the 4th, the various chapters of the *Schema de Ecclesiâ* were successively put to the vote on the 5th. A difficulty has occurred as to the wording of chapter four, which contains the dogma of Infallibility, many members of the majority wishing the dogma to be stated in such a way as, without giving up the principle, to conciliate the greatest possible number of members of the minority. A great many different wordings were proposed. The minority, which, in consequence of the prolongation of the proceedings of the Council, has lost about thirty votes, is determined to adhere in its opposition to the last, and is using every effort to bring back its absent members."

THE MERRICK CAMP-MEETING.

The Grounds of the East New-York M. E. Conference to be the Finest in the Country—Detailed Description of Them.

The location of the camp-meeting grounds of the East New-York M. E. Conference is at Merrick, L. I., at one of the most beautiful spots in the State of New-York, distant about twenty-two miles from New-York City and about one and a half miles from the south beach of the island. The South-side Railroad from Grand and Roosevelt street ferries runs within about ten minutes' walk of the grounds. The management of the camp shows that business as well as religious men have charge of its affairs. At the last session of the Legislature a special act was passed incorporating the Long Island Camp-Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a stock company. Wm. B. Walters, Daniel D. Boyce, George Wilson, James Lawrence and Benjamin L. Cornell, of Brooklyn; Gideon N. Powell, New-York; G. B. Remsen, of Hempstead; G. W. McKee, Jamaica, and Edward Ridley, were named in the act as incorporators. The incorporators are trustees of the association. Each year one-third of their number retire from office, the vacancies being filled by the stockholders. The value of the real estate which the corporation may hold is limited to $200,000, and the annual income of its personal estate is not to exceed $30,000.

The trustees have gone actively to work to prepare the grounds for the coming camp-meeting, which will be held Aug. 2, continuing ten days. The work to be performed has been assigned to Committees on Supplies and Repairs, Finance, Conveyance, Ground, Tents, Policy and Advertising. WM. B. WALTERS, the President, is the active man in the preparing of the work. About twenty-five acres, containing the finest grove on the island, have been purchased and tastefully laid out. Twenty acres near the center of the purchase have been laid out in avenues and blocks, eight avenues converging in a common centre, which is in the form of an ellipse, containing a quarter acre, more or less. On the north side of this plot, which presents a fine surface of green sward, is situated the preachers' stand. At equal distances from the outer edge of this plot, and from each other run six avenues, all of them elliptic in shape. The eight blocks facing on the green, and forming the front circle, will be devoted to tents and Summer-houses used for prayer-meetings and for church uses. The other circles will be rented in plots of twenty-five feet front at $5 per year, and larger plots at a proportionate increase.

This year the directors are setting up tents for temporary use, varying in size from seven to fifteen feet square. The rent will be from three to ten dollars, which includes flooring and everything except ground rent. At each junction of the elliptical avenues with the avenues from the preachers' plot, there will be a small circular park, ornamented with something of utility or show; pumps of pure water, (and the purest water in the country can be obtained here,) fountains, statues, &c. The preachers' stand is very profusely ornamented, and is about twenty-five feet square, open on three sides, and with a fancy roof. Directly in the rear, bearing the appearance of a small chapel highly ornamented, is a building, the lower story of which is divided into committee-rooms, a room for the presiding elder and a trustees room. The upper story is divided into sleeping-rooms for the attending ministers.

A large building, twenty-five feet by sixty feet, with an extension twenty-five feet and thirty-five feet, three stories high, has been built for a restaurant, with lodging-rooms on the second and third floors.

Everything connected with the grounds seems to have been arranged in the most complete manner. Of course all the improvements cannot be completed by the 2d of next month, but the different committees propose to keep pushing matters until the entire place is finished, and the Merrick camp-meeting is the most complete one in the country.

Grocers, butchers, bakers and others will be licensed, but nothing will be sold or any business carried on within or in the neighborhood of the grounds which the Trustees cannot have supervision over. No extortionate prices will be allowed for the commodities sold, or for board or lodging. Thirteen acres have been set apart for horse grounds, where suitable grooms will be stationed. On the east side of the grove a large artificial lake will be constructed, with fancy bridges spanning it at intervals. Upon this lake a number of boats will be placed.

The avenues to the Merrick depot of the South-side Railroad is under the supervision of the trustees. They propose planting four rows of shade-trees upon it, and also will build a horse railroad. A babbling brook encircles a part of the grounds; the waters of this will be turned into the lake. Immediately after the camp-meeting exercises the trustees will commence the erection of cottages, which they will either rent or sell, subject to the ground lease. It is intended to make the grounds a place of summer resort for religious families in addition to holding the camp-meetings here. By the charter, all the profits over seven per cent. will be paid into the fund for loaning money to indigent Methodist Episcopal churches for building purposes on Long Island. At present thirty families have arrived at the grounds, seventy-two tents have been put up, one hundred more located, and from two to three hundred more will be put up. The South-Side Railroad carries all the freight free, and will sell excursion tickets to the grounds and return, good during the camp-meeting session, at a greatly reduced rate.

INTENSELY HOT.

Terrible Effects of the Temperature of the Last Few Days.

Long List of Deaths and Cases of Prostration.

The Range of the Thermometer—The Sick at the Hospitals—Opinions and Precepts of Medical Men—Singular Cases.

The distressing heat continued yesterday, and is having serious effect on the lives of the citizens. Heretofore the deaths have been confined to old men and young children, but from the returns of yesterday it will be perceived that young and middle-aged men are falling victims to the sudden mortality. The ambulance system has doubtless saved many lives; for the victims of the heat are thereby quickly supplied with medical assistance, and as promptly removed to the hospital, where fully two-thirds recover from the effects of the prostration. The thermometer yesterdry marked 95° in the shade, and in the sun it was fully twenty degrees above fever heat. But for the sanitary measures adopted, there can be but little doubt the intense heat would have ere this produced a serious epidemic.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade, yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE'S mineral water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway:

6 A. M.	81°	4 P. M.	92°
8 A. M.	82½°	6 P. M.	90°
10 A. M.	90°	8 P. M.	87°
Noon	92½°	10 P. M.	85°
2 P. M.	93½°	12 P. M.	83½°

The barometer stands at 29 5-10 inches, having fallen one-tenth of an inch within the last twenty-four hours.

SCENES AT THE HOSPITALS.

At the new Sun-stroke and Accident Hospital, in Centre-street, in an interview with Drs. VANDEWATER and MARSH, the two house surgeons, our reporter learned yesterday that since July 1 they had received forty-five cases of sun-stroke, that they have comfortable accommodations for about forty patients at one time, and that every effort was being made to make the hospital as perfect as possible, by the fitting up of a laundry, kitchen, and all other necessary adjuncts to a hospital. A horse is kept harnessed to an ambulance all the time, and Dr. VANDEWATER informed our reporter that a case reported in the Fourth Precinct, a considerable distance from the hospital, was brought there in fifteen minutes after the accident occurred. In the course of conversation our reporter asked Dr. VANDEWATER if the majority of the cases coming under his notice were those of persons addicted to drinking alcoholic stimulants. He replied that there seemed to be an equal percentage of those who were and those who were not. He said that he had had several cases of men who were employed as cooks in restaurants, who were prostrated by the extreme heat of their kitchens, rendered doubly hot by the weather; also four newspaper men, who had been working in very warm places. The case of a negro woman was cited by him as a very singular one, as he had never, in the course of his experience, known or heard of one of her race succumbing to the effects of heat.

A visit to Bellevue Hospital gave our reporter an interview with Dr. BADEAU who received him with extreme courtesy, and offered to give him whatever information was desired.

Reporter—You have had a great number of cases of sun-stroke under treatment at the hospital, I believe, doctor?

Dr. Badeau—Yes, Sir, about fifty, as near as I can remember.

Reporter—To what class of the population do they principally belong?

Dr. Badeau—The laboring men engaged in outdoor employments, and exposed to the heat of the sun.

Reporter—Do you find many people engaged as cooks in hot kitchens or close rooms, falling victims, in your experience?

Dr. Badeau—A tolerable percentage, but mostly of the other class.

Reporter—Stage-drivers and carmen would, I think, be particularly susceptible?

Dr. Badeau—Yes, carmen, but stage-drivers, since they have been provided with umbrellas, are not so liable to be overcome as formerly.

Reporter—A stage-driver, with whom I rode on top of a stage the other day, and to whom I remarked that he ought to be provided with an umbrella, said that they were obliged to buy the umbrellas themselves, and that not always being sure of the permanency of their situations, they were not willing to go to the expense, their wages not allowing of it.

Dr. Badeau—It would certainly be an act of benevolence, and would show some consideration for the lives of their employes if the owners of stage lines would supply their stages with umbrellas at the Company's expense.

Reporter—Do you find many of your patients men who are addicted to drinking alcoholic stimulants?

Dr. Badeau—I do; and I think that the majority of cases are those of men who are in the habit of drinking, who have been on a spree, or are in a state of intoxication when attacked.

Reporter—Do you think that men of temperate habits, but who are given to pursuits that call for much brain labor, are more susceptible than most other people?

Dr. Badeau—I do. Men who are under much business excitement, worry or anxiety are very liable to become prostrated by the heat.

Reporter—What is a good preventive for sun-stroke? In the South they put grass or cabbage-leaves in the hat, and here many people carry wet cloths on their heads.

Dr. Badeau—That is all better than nothing—anything that will tend to keep the head cool. Avoid alcoholic stimulants, too much ice-water, beer, or any of the numerous beverages used in hot weather; carry an umbrella, which is more effective than anything you can put in your hat; do not over exert yourself in mind or body, and try to keep in the shade in the middle of the day.

Reporter—Is there any difference between a sun-stroke and what is commonly called exhaustion from heat?

Dr. Baden—Not pathologically. It is all the effect of the heat of the sun.

After interchanging a few pleasant remarks, and noting the cleanly appearance of the wards we passed through, the doctor left to go to dinner, after pointing out two patients who were under treatment for sun-stroke.

Reporter (to one of the patients)—How long have you been here?

Patient (who was sitting up in bed, but very nervous)—Three days, Sir.

Reporter—Were you at work when attacked?

Patient—No, Sir; I was in a liquor-store in Harlem.

Reporter—Had you been drinking?

Patient—Yes, Sir; a little beer.

Reporter—Nothing stronger than beer?

Patient—Yes, I think I did drink something a little stronger. It came on me all of a sudden. I felt a dizziness in the head, and felt like going to sleep.

Reporter—Any nausea?

Patient—No, Sir, but a pain in my chest, and the next day I had a headache. I thought my head would split, and I felt shaky, as though I had a chill, except that I was burning up inside. I feel very thirsty all the time, but have no appetite.

In a conversation with the next patient our reporter found that his sensations were the same, but that this one had not drank anything on the day that he was attacked. He was a laborer in a bonded warehouse, and last Saturday he had been working with others to get out a hundred bales of liquorice-root. The room in which he was working was in the top story and close to the roof which was covered with tin. He worked hard all day and felt well; but after the day was over he began to feel the sensations described. Getting to his home, which is a warm apartment, in a tenement-house, he became completely prostrated, and was carried to the hospital in an ambulance. He has been there three days, and is still very weak and exhausted, without appetite, with a raging thirst, and is subject to shakes, similar to those of the ague.

Before leaving the hospital our reporter went to the Morgue. At that time in the afternoon it had been almost emptied of its ghastly inhabitants, there being but one case of sun-stroke left unidentified. During the day there had been received twelve cases from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction and fifteen outside cases.

The best mode of treatment for a sun-struck person is to apply ice to the head, rub the limbs smartly, apply a mustard plaster to the epigastrium, and when the patient can swallow give him stimulants.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, the Register of Records made a report on vital statistics, showing that during the past week the total mortality was 1,048, being an increase of 341 over that of the previous week, which was due to the excessively high temperature. The average range of the thermometer for the past week, was 82.31°, Fahrenheit, but on Monday, July 18, the mercury rose to 129° in the sun. The deaths from sunstroke during the week were 91, but for the week ending July 18, 1868, there were 148 deaths from the same cause, and in the week ending July 21, 1866, 266, during both of which periods the mean temperature differed only by a fraction of a degree from that of the past week.

The following are the cases of prostration and death reported yesterday:

FATAL CASES.

Dora Rivers, aged thirty-two, of No. 637 West Forty-second-street, died suddenly, yesterday afternoon.

Frederick S. Walters died suddenly, last evening, at No. 344 West Sixteenth-street.

Antoine Haering, aged thirty-nine, of No. 439 West Fiftieth-street, overcome at Schaeffer's Brewery, Fifty-seventh-street, and taken home, thence to Fifty-seventh-street Police Station, but died before reaching there; body removed to residence.

Otto Houseman, died suddenly at No. 145 Thompson-street, yesterday afternoon.

Michael Carrol, aged thirty, of No. 40 West Thirteenth-street, overcome on roof of residence yesterday afternoon; cared for at home, but the case is declared fatal by the attending surgeon.

Frank Singhart, aged twenty-six, died suddenly at No. 362 Seventh-avenue.

John Sheffield, prostrated at No. 26 East Houston-street, last evening, and taken home in a dying condition.

Joseph Goggin, of No. 15 City Hall-place, died suddenly last evening from intemperance and heat.

Patrick Owens, aged thirty-five, of No. 253 West Twenty-seventh-street, died at the Bloomingdale Police Station.

Sophia Paggenburgh died suddenly at No. 123 Forsyth-street.

Maria McCalligan, aged twenty-six, at No. 84 Oliver-street.

Morris Hurlehey, aged fifty-five, at No. 520 Pearl-street.

George W. Smith, aged twenty-eight, of Greenpoint, L. I., found dead in bed at the Belmont Hotel, Fulton-street.

Michael Flick, aged fifty-three, at No. 167 Hester-street.

Robert Burke, aged forty-five, at No. 7 Desbrosses-street.

Frederick Touzland, at No. 1,286 Broadway.

George Bridges, at No 512 Third-avenue.

Stephen A. Greggs, at No. 145 West Twelfth-street.

Robert Hond, at No. 12½ Vanderwater-street.

John O'Brien, at his residence, on Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets.

Edward Schefflin, on Second-avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street.

CASES NOT NECESSARILY FATAL.

The following cases of prostration are not necessarily fatal:

An unknown man found on the steamer *Elm City* overcome with heat; taken to City Hall Park Hospital. His baggage is marked "William Tew," and was taken charge by the company.

Maggie Brown, of No. 188 Division-street, found at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Francis Callen, of Baxter-street, at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Fourth-avenue; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

James Allen, of No. 180 Bleecker-street, at the corner of Green and Prince streets; taken home.

John Cronin, aged twenty-one, of No. 8 Caroline-street, found in the Fifth Ward; sent to City Hall Park Hospital.

An unknown man, about thirty-five, laborer, fell in front of No. 317 Pearl-street; taken to City Hall Park Hospital.

An unknown man, about thirty, black eyes, gray shirt and pants; overcome in New-Haven Depot; taken to City Hall Park Hospital.

ANDREW KNAPP, of No. 446 West Forty-third-street, found at the corner of Sixtieth-street and Fifth-avenue; cared for and went home.

John Scully, aged thirty-six, of No. 397 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, prostrated while at work in No. 56 Water-street; cared for and sent home.

John G. Ryder, of One Hundred and Twelfth-street and Third-avenue, prostrated near his residence. Cared for.

William Oakley, of No. 139 Twelfth-street, South Brooklyn, overcome in City Hall Park. Cared for and sent home.

William Howe, aged twenty-five, of Monroe-street, prostrated on Pier No. 30, North River. Taken to City Hall Park Hospital.

Mary Reynolds, prostrated in the street, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Benjamin Hahn, of No. 1,005 Third-avenue, in Third-avenue, near Fifty-sixth-street, and taken to the German Hospital.

Daniel Smith, residence unknown, in Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Bartholomew Brine, who has no home, in the City Hall Park and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Bertha Bowers, No. 115 Sheriff-street, in the Bowery, and taken home.

Michael Casey, at the corner of Avenue D and Second-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John A. Curry, of No. 206 West Twenty-seventh-street, in Charles-street, and taken home.

Maggie Brown, No. 188 Division-street, at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, and taken home.

Francis Coden, of Baxter-street, at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Fourth-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

James Allen, of No. 180 Bleecker-street, at the corner of Greene and Prince streets. Cared for by friends.

At the corner of Amity and Mercer streets, a young man, John Matthews, employed in a liquor-store, coming out of a cool room to sweep the sidewalk, was suddenly prostrated by the heat, and, after being partially restored, was carried to his residence.

A COLORED WOMAN STRICKEN.

It very rarely happens that a full-blooded member of the negro race is stricken by the sun—so rarely, indeed, that the doctors in the City hospitals declare that they have never seen a well-defined case. The present heated term can boast, however, of having accomplished what its fiery predecessors were unable to do in this direction. On Friday last a young colored woman, named Virginia Jones, with face as black as charcoal and hair as knotted as wool, was prostrated in West-street, opposite Pier No. 19. She was promptly conveyed to the Park Hospital, where the skillful attentions of Dr. NICHOLSON saved her life. The case was one of pure insolation—unmistakably such. The girl had not partaken of any alcoholic liquors whatever, but in hastening from the Staten Island ferry, on her way up town, she was suddenly stricken, as above stated. She avows that she will never again leave Staten Island as long as she lives. "Nuffin like dat ever cotched her when she was dere."

SUN-STROKES IN THE SUBURBS.

Mary Hughes was prostrated by the heat, yesterday afternoon, in Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn.

James McLaughlin died from the effects of the sun, yesterday morning, at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.

John Murphy was prostrated by the sun, yesterday morning, at the corner of Water and Main streets, Brooklyn.

James Thornton was sun-struck in Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

About 4½ P. M., yesterday, a man named Livingston was sun-struck while at work on the Pierpont dock, Brooklyn. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

James Fitzpatrick was, yesterday, prostrated by the sun, on Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn.

During the past two days over twenty cases of sun-stroke have been reported in Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark, only two of which, so far as known, have proved fatal. In some cases the victims have been overcome by the heat in the evening. One of these cases is that of Col. J. W. WOODRUFF, the pay-master of the New-Jersey Railroad, who became insensible from the heat on Monday night and remained three hours in an unconscious condition. He is now recovering.

The following persons died from the heat in Jersey City, on Monday night, but were not reported to Coroner BURNS until Tuesday: Henry Spots died at No. 14 Brunswick-street. Isaac Bearson died at Henderson's Garden, in Jersey City. Richard Nugent died at No. 125 Steuben-street. William Gooran died at No. 335 South-street. The Coroner was unable to hold an inquest, owing to the difficulty of getting jurymen. The bodies were viewed, and burial permits given.

William Boardman fell from a truck he was driving in South-street, Jersey City, yesterday, overcome by the heat, and was taken to his home in Prospect-street.

Destructive Fire in Cortlandt-Street.

At 2¼ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out at No. 172 Washington-street, originating on the third floor, and causing a loss of nearly $25,000, as follows: First floor, occupied by F. Gaylord, liquor-dealer; $500 by water, and by T. M. Burney, about $500 by water; insured for $1,000 each. Second floor, occupied by J. J. Taylor & Co., lubricating oils; loss $2,000; insured for $25,000. Third floor, occupied by Talmage & Co., essential oils; stock damaged $15,000; insured for $10,000. Third floor, occupied by Corey & Co., dealers in oils and blacking; loss $5,000; insured for $4,000. The building is owned by ERNST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway, and is damaged about $3,000; insured.

Death of an Athlete.

JOHN SHEFFIELD, the athlete, who was overpowered by the heat, last evening, at HARRY HILL'S, No. 26 East Houston-street, died at midnight. He was about to start for an exhibition of strength, &c., at Jefferson Market Hall, when he was prostrated. He was fifty-four years of age, and resided at No. 59 East Houston-street. During his life-time he was considered a remarkable man in his peculiar kind of muscular exhibition. When HARRY HILL heard of his death he closed up his concert-room at once.

Fire in Third-Avenue.

A fire occurred last evening in the show-window of JOSEPH KAUFMAN, ribbon dealer, &c., No. 509 Third-avenue, originating from the gas-jet, and caused a damage of $3,000, fully insured in the Brooklyn, Market, Merchants', Tradesmen's and Greenwich Insurance Companies. ABRAHAM GREENWOOD, the clerk, was badly burned on the face and hands while attempting to extinguish the flames.

The South Bend Railroad Accident—Three Men Killed.

From the Toledo Blade, July 25.

About 9 o'clock last evening the passenger train from Chicago, which arrives in Toledo in the morning ran into a hand-car three miles west of South Bend, and killed three men. One of the killed was the section foreman of the Western Division of the L. S. and M. S. Railway, and the other two were wood-choppers. It appears that a party of six, including those mentioned, were riding on the car westward from South Bend, and carelessly neglected to stop the car and remove it from the track in season to escape the passenger train, which they knew to be approaching. As the danger increased, two of the men jumped from the car, and, for some unknown reason, fled into the fields. Presently the car was stopped, and the other four commenced the work of removing it, but the engine came thundering along, and, striking the car, shattered it to pieces, and killed the reckless persons mentioned, mangling their bodies shockingly. How the fourth party escaped with his life is a mystery. The train, not being thrown from the track, was quickly stopped, and the bodies of the deceased were brought to South Bend. A passenger on the train, who assisted in moving the bodies, describes two of them as a quivering, shapeless mass, appalling to look upon.

THE HARTMAN HOMICIDE.

Trial of Dennis McGrotty for the Homicide of Robert Hartman—The Case Given to the Jury.

The trial of DENNIS MCGROTTY for the homicide of ROBERT HARTMAN, on the night of the 2d of May last, at Lafayette, Jersey City, was continued yesterday in the Hudson County Court, before Judge BEDLE and two associates. The Court-room was well filled, principally with the friends of the prisoner. MCGROTTY was pale and nervous, and seemed deeply absorbed in the proceedings. Several witnesses for the prosecution were examined, whose testimony corroborated that already reported. Dr. BUCK, who made the post-mortem examination, deposed to the nature of the fracture and other matters relative to the man's condition after death. The defense then opened by calling ELIZABETH DECKDOFF, who, being sworn, said she had heard the deceased threaten to take the prisoner's life, and had seen the iron knuckles in his possession. RICHARD COOKE, JAMES BALL, MICHAEL KINSELLA, WILLIAM BRADY and JAMES COSTELLO, all of Jersey City, testified to having known the deceased and the prisoner for a long time. Each bore testimony to the good character of the accused, particularly his quiet disposition, while all of them pronounced the deceased a violent man when under the influence of liquor, to which he was addicted, and heard him utter threats against MCGROTTY and boast of the iron knuckles he invariably carried about him as his best friends.

The prosecution and defense then rested, and Mr. ABBOTT, on the part of the prisoner, proceeded to sum up. He said the prisoner was indicted for murder in the first degree, the punishment of which is death, but he could not see how the evidence could justify a conviction of such a nature. Counsel then ably reviewed the testimony and showed that MCGROTTY was provoked to fight; that the deceased maligned and twitted him, and carried the iron knuckles with him to be ready to attack the prisoner when such an opportunity offers as cowards and rascals like to take advantage of. Counsel impeached the integrity of the witness SYMONS, and argued that he (SYMONS) hated the prisoner and chewed his ear while holding him on the night of the killing.

Attorney-General of the State GILCHRIST next summed up for the State. He defined the various kinds of murder as interpreted by the law, and endeavored to prove malice on the part of the prisoner toward the deceased. The Attorney-General excused the deceased for carrying the knuckles, as he was a weak man, and none use such weapons only those physically unable to defend themselves.

Judge BEDLE then charged the jury in an earnest and impressive manner. After expressing regret for the want of time to arrange the charge carefully, owing to the sudden termination of the trial, he proceeded to define the different grades of murder, and remarked that the jury could convict either of murder in the first or second degree, of manslaughter, or assault and battery, or they could acquit the prisoner. The Court charged that, from the testimony, the jury could not convict of murder in the first degree. The Court also held that, if the evidence was to be believed, it was not a case of self-defense. The only question for the jury was, as to the grade of the offense—whether murder in the second degree or manslaughter. Mr. ABBOTT, counsel for the prisoner, then asked the Court to charge the jury that there must have been an intent to take life, or no conviction could be had of murder in either degree. The Court declined to do so. The Judge's charge was somewhat unfavorable to the prisoner. The jury retired at 5:40.

Mr. ABBOTT made the following exceptions to the charge, which he intends bringing before the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton should a conviction be obtained: First, counsel excepted to that part of the charge "that the intent to take life was not necessary for a conviction of murder in the second degree." Second, "that if the testimony is to be believed, there is no case of self-defense proved," and third, "that the only question in the case was as to the degree of guilt." The Court noted the exceptions while awaiting the verdict of the jury.

GUANACO—(Pronounced Gu-an-ar-co)—Is attracting unusual attention from the curious, who are anxiously awaiting an explanation to the seeming mystery.—*Mail*.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement*.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

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SPECIAL TRAINS

will leave depot New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 8:45 A. M. and 10 A. M. Those wishing to examine the property will take early train. Sale begins at 12 M., after arrival of second train.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest.

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DIED.

BERKING.—At Newark, N. J., on the 25th inst., GRACE M. A., infant daughter of Charles H. and Pauline C. Berking, aged 8 months and 16 days.

Funeral services at the parents' residence, corner of Fairmount and South Orange avs., on Friday, July 29, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

BROCK.—At Washington Heights, N. Y., July 25, PERCY, infant son of Morton and Caroline Brock, aged 7 months and 5 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BERDAN.—At Seaneck, N. J., July 25, ISAAC I. BERDAN, aged 72 years.

Funeral from the First Reformed Church at Hackensack, Thursday, 28th July, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

BROOME.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday the 26th inst., JOHN HARTFORD FARRAGUT, youngest son of Col. John Lloyd and Mary C. Broome, aged 1 year, 6 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the Commanding Officer, Marine Garrison, Flushing-av., on Thursday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

COLLINS.—At Huntington, Mass., Monday, July 25, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Henry Collins.

The friends of the family and of her brothers Stephen, Alden and Edgar W. Crowell, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 102 Montague-st., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

COOPER.—On Sunday, July 24, CATHARINE LUFF COOPER, widow of George Cooper, aged 70 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 38 East 12th-st.

FABRIGOU.—On Tuesday, July 26, at No. 13 East 28th-st., Mme. C. FABRIGOU.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Thursday morning. Leave the house at 9 A. M. Mass at St. Vincent de Paul; interment at Calvary Cemetery.

HALSTED.—On Tuesday morning, July 26, THADDEUS M. HALSTED, M. D., in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the medical profession, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, from Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner 19th-st., (Dr. Hall's,) Thursday morning, July 28, at 10 o'clock.

HYATT.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 20, 1870, WILLIAM STORRS HYATT, aged 31 years and 6 months.

HAZZARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 26, J. LEWIS HAZZARD, youngest child of William H. and Rhoda T. Hazzard, aged 14 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, July 27, at 4 P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 247 Baltic-st., (late No. 7 West Baltic-st.)

HICKS.—At Flushing, on Monday, the 25th inst., EDWARD, infant son of Dr. J. L. Hicks, aged 10 months and 23 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 2½ P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HACKSTAFF.—At Middletown, Conn., on Sunday, July 24, GEORGE TRIMBLE HACKSTAFF, second son of the late Capt. Wm. G. Hackstaff, aged 22 years, 3 months.

Funeral on Thursday, the 20th inst.

HUNGERFORD.—At Babylon, L. I., on Monday, July 25, of cholera infantum, WALLACE WADHAMS, only child of Uriuri T. and Delia A. Hungerford, of Brooklyn, aged 14 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his parents, New-York-avenue, near Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

JOHNES.—On Sunday evening, July 24, at Morristown, N. J., FANNY, wife of George W. Johnes.

JOHNSON.—On the 11th inst., WILLIAM P., third son of Henry and Margaret Johnson, of Coney Island Road, Gravesend, aged 16 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, July 27, at St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, at 10 o'clock A. M.

KELLY.—At San Sebastian, Spain, on Tuesday, July 5, MARY JANE KELLY, the eldest daughter of John Kelly, aged 20 years and 6 months.

LANE.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., MARY P., wife of Anthony Lane.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LITCHFIELD.—At Cazenovia, N. Y., on Friday, July 22, MARY A., wife of Elisha C. Litchfield, in the 54th year of her age.

NEWCOMBE.—At Long Branch, Saturday evening, July 23, very suddenly, ROBERT HILTON NEWCOMBE, only child of Mary Hilton and Isaac B. Newcombe, aged 1 year, 2 months and 14 days.

The remains will be conveyed to Albany for interment.

O'BEIRNE.—On Monday, July 25, at midnight, MARTHA GERALDINE, daughter of James R. and Martha S. O'Beirne, aged 2 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 P. M., on Wednesday, July 27, from the residence of her grandfather, P. Brennan, Esq., corner of 8th-st. and Broadway.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

SCOTT.—On Tuesday, the 26th inst., ANN JANE, wife of Dr. WM. H. SCOTT, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, JAMES, JOSEPH, and GEORGE H. STUART, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the Brick Church, corner of 37th-st. and 5th-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

SHELTON.—At Carthage Landing, N. Y., July 22, JOHN S., son of Rev. F. W. and Rebecca Shelton, aged 13 years.

SMITH.—On Monday, 25th inst., at the residence of her son, Robt. L. Smith, Claremont, Jersey City, Mrs. SUSAN SMITH, relict of the late Thomas Smith, Sr., aged 73 years.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SKIDDY.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday evening, July 25, Capt. WILLIAM SKIDDY, aged 76 years, 3 months.

Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Stamford, on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. New-Haven trains leave 27th-street Depot at 7, 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.

SCOTT.—On Sunday, the 24th inst., JAMES SCOTT, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 186 Lexington-av., on Friday, 2 P. M.

SCHUYLER.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, July 26, SMITH A. SCHUYLER, in the 38th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TRAIN.—At Milford, Conn., on Friday evening, July 22, SUSAN ATWATER, wife of Abner L. Train, of New-Haven.

VAN RENSSELAER.—On Tuesday, July 26, JOHN VAN RENSSELAER, formerly of Belleville, N. J., in the 87th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandson, S. V. C. Van Rensselaer, No. 20 Fulton-st., Newark, N. J. Interment at Belleville, N. J.

WEBB.—On Tuesday, July 26, ALFRED WEBB, in his 50th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Wednesday) afternoon at 5 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 355 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WEBB.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, July 25, HENRY WEBB, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on Wednesday, July 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, July 30, 1870, will close at this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:40; C and D, 11:20; E and F, 11:05; G and H, 10 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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D. APPLETON & CO. have just published:

1. SILVIA. A Novel. By JULIA KAVANAGH, author of "Dora," "Nathalie," &c. 1 vol., 8vo, paper. Price, 75 cents. The London journals speak very favorably of Miss Kavanagh's new novel. The *Saturday Review* pronounces it "fresh and charming." "The author has produced nothing," it says, "prettier than the picture of this Italian girl, with her willful temper and true heart, her native genius, her natural indolence, and her artistic gifts." The *Athenæum* says: "The heroine is charming, and, though secondary pictures are nowhere left incomplete, she stands out from the canvas, naturally and undoubtedly prominent."

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THE CUSTOM-HOUSE

What is to be Done Under Collector Murphy's Regime—Consolation for the Faithful "Ins" and Some Encouragement for the "Outs."

The Collector's office at the Custom-house presents rather a lively aspect just now, filled as it is with patient applicants for office, who call almost daily to see in what state of forwardness their papers are. Ward politicians, fully conscious of their own importance, bustle about the ante-room or wait until some big gun of the party sweeps by, when off they trot in his wake, seeking to attract some recognition, and thus make their dependent satellites believe that they really are somebody. The prominent politician in most cases sweeps onward, like a majestic frigate under full head of steam, and is anon duly closeted in the Collector's private room. Then the small fry have ample time to cool their heated brows and temper in the ante-chamber, and speculate on the chances of getting a word with the Collector, or ponder in their minds what sort of plausible story they can cook up for the satisfaction of the dupes outside. After a time they do manage to get a word in the ear of the Collector, who replies to their inquiry with the statement that the application they press is under consideration. At this they retire, meet their political friends, convey the important information, and hasten out of the granite building under the supposition that they have accomplished something.

These gentlemen would save themselves a great deal of trouble if they would direct their inquiries to Mr. JAMES TERWILLIGER, who is the Private Secretary of the Collector, and whose business it is to keep posted upon all such matters as are of interest to seekers for office in the Custom-house. The business upon which applicants and their advocates come can be facilitated just as well through Mr. TERWILLIGER as to annoy the Collector about it. If there is the ghost of a chance for a man to be appointed Mr. TERWILLIGER will tell him, and if his application is already in and properly indorsed Mr. TERWILLIGER can tell just how remote are the probabilities of its being acted upon.

The fact is that waiting for an office in the Custom-house is just about as profitable as waiting for dead men's shoes. The positions are nearly all full, and were filled long ago by Mr. GRINNELL with good and earnest Republicans, as satisfactory to the leaders of the party as nine-tenths of those who now apply. Mr. MURPHY says that he succeeded a Republican, and sees no reason why the appointments of that gentleman should be set aside. If his predecessor had been a Democrat or a Johnson Republican, or any other than the right stripe of politics, then there might have been some reason for disturbing the *personnel* of the Custom-house. As it is, he shall not make many removals, very few at present, and none except for cause, or where they are necessary to advance the interests of the Republican Party. He says, further, that he will endeavor to make himself familiar with the workings of each department, so that he can judge where it is best to make reformation before he makes any changes.

The conclusion of the matter is that those who are in office and perform their duty faithfully and are good Republicans need have little fear of removal. The grand army of expectants who looked upon Mr. MURPHY's advent as the signal for a wholesale change will be disappointed, but they may be consoled by the reflection that there are about five hundred applicants for each one of the very few positions now remaining in Collector MURPHY's gift. The appointments which have been confirmed are John O'Brien, Clerk to the Secretary, vice R. C. Anthony; P. O'Sullivan, Inspector, vice Louis Frolich; A. V. Bergen, Inspector, vice Arthur Creighton; John Lee, Inspector, vice R. F. Cole.

Fight on a Troy Excursion—Attempt to Rob the Treasurer—Knives, Clubs and Bottles Used.

From the Troy Press, July 25.

Some of the people who went down on the Bessemer Steel Works excursion on Saturday were determined to vary the monotony by having a bit of a fight. The barges left the dock about 10 o'clock Saturday morning, with a very large party aboard. Everything went on finely until they reached Hudson, when some wanted to land, and cries were heard to cut the ropes. Order was at length restored and they went on to Catskill. There they landed, and a number, whose black bottles had given out, went on shore to replenish them, as nothing but soda, cider, &c., was allowed to be sold on board. At Catskill a number of them went through several gin mills, completely gutting them and created quite a disturbance about town. About 6 o'clock the barges left the dock with a large number of the men pretty full. When about half way between Hudson and Catskill, Officer PRATT, of the First Precinct, who was on board, overheard some talk about stealing money, and went to Messrs. GEORGE SMITH and HARRY MITCHELL, the Treasurer, and informed them of the conversation. They immediately collected the money, amounting to about $600—SMITH taking $400 and MITCHELL $200. A short time after the cry was heard that there was a man overboard. During the excitement occasioned, a crowd collected around SMITH and MITCHELL, apparently with the intention of going through them; but this was too much; and immediately the parties assaulted drew their revolvers and threatened to shoot the first man that touched them. They retreated to the Captain's cabin and secured the money there. The crowd outside began to fight among themselves. Knives were drawn, bottles and clubs were used, and a general mêlée ensued. Officers PRATT and DWYER, and special officers MCGUIRE, ROARKE and MCNEAL attempted to quiet the fight, but without avail, for the very men who should have stood by them, were the worst to manage. MATHEW BENNON was cut about the head with a club, and also with a soda bottle. HENRY PRICE was stabbed in the back with a knife while endeavoring to quell the fight. JAMES DELANEY (not the molder) was cut in the back and neck. Officer DWYER was struck with a bottle by a man named THOMAS BROWN. During the row a man fell overboard, between the two barges, but he was rescued by a friend, and there was no one drowned as first stated. It is due to the officers and members of the association to state that the fight was carried on wholly be outsiders. No one of the injured has died, but DELANEY is considered to be in a very critical condition.

A Horrible Villainy in Columbia County—A Wife Outraged in the Presence of Her Husband.

From the Hudson Register, July 25.

We learn through an officer having the matter in charge, that one of the most diabolical outrages ever perpetrated in this county has just come to light. The facts, as we learn them, are that a man in the town of Hillsdale, whose name we suppress for the present, for obvious reasons, was married a short time since, and at at once the happy couple, in a scanty manner, proceeded to house-keeping with great expectations of the future. Their domestic affairs moved along swimmingly until a few evenings since, when they were aroused by two callers, who, it is said, are well known, but whose names as yet have not been made public. The husband donned his apparel and obeyed the summons to step outside the door, as the party calling was desirous of interviewing him upon important business. When outside, he was quietly informed of the villainous intentions of the two visitors, which was nothing less than to violate the person of her whom he had sworn to protect. He remonstrated with them, but their threats were accompanied by the presentation of a revolver to his head, with the alternative that if he resisted or gave an alarm they would blow his brains out and murder his wife. Not possessing the moral courage to face two such threats, he was compelled to submit, and each successively committed an outrageous assault upon the young wife. Having accomplished their atrocious errand they began to realize the extent of their crime, which they attempted to cover up by threats of murdering the man and wife if the affair leaked out. It was their threats that kept the matter still in the neighborhood for some time, until by accident it came to the ears of the neighbors who made it public. We understand the matter is under investigation by the proper authorities, and if true, will be followed until the scoundrels get their just deserts.

The Robbery of a Pay-Master of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad.

The Hudson *Star*, of July 25, has the following additional particulars of the robbery which occurred on the line of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, on Thursday afternoon last. On that afternoon a Mr. MYERS, a pay-master, started out from Rondout for the purpose of paying off the men. When six miles beyond Pine Hall, at a place called Devil's Hole Acre, he stopped to pay off a subcontractor, named BREEN, who had some forty or fifty men in his employ. After all the men had been paid off and the pay-master was getting ready to leave, BREEN, the subcontractor, ordered his men to seize MYERS, the pay-master, which they did. BREEN then commanded him to open his tin box, which MYERS refused to do. The men then took the box and smashed it to pieces, abstracted the money, which amounted to $8,840, and scattered it around. BREEN, in the meantime, took a large portion of the funds and started immediately for Rondout, where he took passage on the steamer *James W. Baldwin* for New-York, since which time nothing has been heard of him.

Another Threatened Strike in the Haverstraw Brick-Yards.

From the Newburg Journal, July 25.

Capt. STEVENS, of the steam-boat *Olyphant*, informs us that this morning the laborers employed on the brick-yards at Haverstraw began to "talk strike" again. It may be remembered that last year these laborers indulged in a very lengthy strike, the result of which was that they did not lay up enough to keep them through the months of Winter, when they are without employment. When the Spring came they were completely "strapped," and in debt besides, and were ready to go to work for almost any wages, especially in view of the extreme dullness of the brick-making business. They did go to work for less wages than they received last year, and now, having "got a little ahead," think they can stand it to strike again. Should a strike be commenced thus early in the season, it is probable that the manufacturers would do as they did last year—send to Canada for laborers. Or perhaps the places of the brick-makers might be taken by the Chinese laborers.

Enforcing the Liquor Law in Boston—Sad Experience of State Constables.

From the Boston Herald, July 25.

On Thursday last all the reporters of Boston missed the grand item of the day, as connected with the raid made by a corps of State Constables upon a number of prominent liquor-dealers. The item so missed created a great amount of merriment, and, at the expense of a number of the Pemberton-square officials, is told thusly: The raiders, in their round of seizures, had finally reached the establishment of "TIM FORD'S," in Tremont-street, near Scollay's Building, and in going through that saloon they seized, among other things, a full barrel of ale. A wagon was in waiting at the door to receive the plunder, and, as usual, a crowd of excited people had gathered along the sidewalks to witness the operation of "enforcing the law." Package after package was dumped into the wagon, and to finish up it became necessary for a brace of constables to hoist in the barrel of ale. So Constables BAYLEY and DAILY, who are pretty good on their muscles, and who keep up the gentility of the Pemberton-square house, by wearing good clothes, seized hold of the confiscated ale and undertook to boost it into the wagon. BAYLEY did well, but DAILY didn't lift his end as handsomely as he should have done, and the result was an explosion, with a report much like smashing a dried pumpkin on a barn floor, out came the faucet, followed by a powerful stream of foaming beer, striking BAYLEY full in the face and breast and knocking him flat in the gutter. Then the foaming beer in some way gave a centrifugal force to the barrel, spinning it round like a top, and on the first spin knocking DAILY off his feet, and down into the gutter with the prostrate "TOM," who was now floundering about in a puddle of beer trying to get up. All this time the crowd was yelling and hooting at the top of their voices. To add to the merriment, the revolving stream, as it came spirting from the barrel gave a lady and a little girl on the sidewalk a thorough drenching, and entirely ruined their dresses. To cap the climax, Officer MARSH, who was hitched up with a bran-new suit, and who was on the wagon superintending operations, got the benefit of one good "squirt" upon his natty vesture. And then the crowd shouted some more, and they kept shouting till the half-drowned "cops" at last got themselves together, and, with an appearance much resembling that of a flock of wet hens, took themselves off. Arriving at the office, it was ciphered out that three new suits were ruined, and a note made in the raid-book, under the head of "Remarks," that if the lady and child should ever call upon Major JONES, they would probably get paid for their ruined dresses. They ought to call, by all means.

A Highway Robber in Fall River—Two Ladies Robbed.

The Fall River *News* says on Friday, while Mrs. AMY GRINNELL and another woman, with some children, were driving along the Fish road, near the Cook pond, a man who was sitting on the wall stepped up and stopped their team, and turned to Mrs. GRINNELL with the demand—"Your money or your life." She took out her pocket-book and threw a dollar on the grass, saying that was all she had. The man picked it up and immediately made for the woods, and that was the last she saw of him. The same evening, about 9 o'clock, as Mrs. ANN BROWNELL, of Little Compton, visiting in Fall River, was passing along the street, she was overtaken on Grove-street by a man who had followed her. He came up behind her, threw one arm around her neck in such a manner as almost to strangle her, and at the same time placed his hand on her mouth to prevent her screams being heard, and pulled her backward to the ground. As she fell, he caught hold of a chain which was attached to her eye-glasses, and jerked it from her person, together with some charms, a part of her breast-pin, and her eye-glasses, and ran off. Mrs. BROWNELL immediately screamed, but failed to arouse any of the neighbors to her assistance. She is of the opinion that the thief first noticed her chain on Rock-street, and followed her through Pine to Grove, before committing the robbery. Mrs. BROWNELL's face was badly scratched by the villain in his efforts to stifle her outcries.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, one sale was made which, in several particulars, was a rather remarkable one. The attendance was not large, but the bidding on the property disposed of was very spirited, and the price realized extremely large. The premises sold consisted of two lots situated on the north-west corner of Second-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, 53 feet 2 inches in front, 62 feet 6 inches in the rear, and 100 feet in depth. The sale was made by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, under an order of the Supreme Court, JAMES H. COLEMAN, referee, and the property was knocked down to F. A. NEWMAN for $36,000. It had previously, at private sale, been disposed of to another purchaser for $26,500, but the desire of Mr. NEWMAN to become the owner of this, as he was already in possession of adjoining property, was so strong that the price was run up to the figures above stated—a sum considered far beyond the real value of the lots.

JOHNSON & MILLER'S sale of lots yesterday, at West New-Brighton, Staten Island, notwithstanding the heat, was well attended and in all respects successful. Over sixty lots were disposed of at prices ranging from $90 to $625 per lot. The bidding was active, and the sale satisfactory to buyer and seller. Full details of the transactions made, with a description of the lots sold, will be found in the summary.

Today, at the Exchange, several sales will take place, and at Brooklyn a large number of lots are advertised to be sold. To-morrow, the event of the market will be the sale of villa plots at Grand Park, which, from the success this great enterprise has already met with, can hardly fail of being largely attended, and the result a satisfactory one.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

2 lots, n. w. corner of 2d-av. and 47th-st., size plot 52.2 ft. front, 62.6 ft. rear, depth, 100 ft.	$36,000

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

By Johnson & Miller.

1 lot, No. 1 Shawmut-av., 32x100	$625
1 lot, No. 7 Fairmont-av., 26x126	510
1 lot, No. 2 Castleton-av., 25x107	375
1 lot, No. 3 Castleton-av., 25x111	375
1 lot, No. 4 Castleton-av., 25x115	325
1 lot, No. 5 Castleton-av., 25x118	335
1 lot, No. 6 Castleton-av., 25x122	335
1 lot, No. 8, Shawmut and Fairmont avs., 25x100	255
1 lot, No. 9, Shawmut-av., 25x100	220
1 lot, No. 10, Shawmut-av., 25x100	180
2 lots, Nos. 11 and 12, Shawmut-av., 25x100, each	180
2 lots, Nos. 13 and 14, Shawmut-av., 25x100, each	170
2 lots, Nos. 15 and 16, Shawmut-av., 25x100, each	170
2 lots, Nos. 17 and 18, Shawmut-av., 25x100, each	170
2 lots, Nos. 19 and 20, Shawmut-av., 25x100, each	165
2 lots, Nos. 21 and 22, Shawmut-av., 25x100, each	165
2 lots, Nos. 23 and 24, Shawmut-av., 25x100, each	170
2 lots, Nos. 25 and 26, Shawmut-av., 25x100, each	170
3 lots, Nos. 27, 28 and 29, Shawmut-av., 25x100, each	165
2 lots, Nos. 30 and 31, Shawmut-av. and Kay-st., 25x118, each	240
2 lots, Nos. 117 and 118 Fairmont-av., 25x82, each	100
2 lots, Nos. 115 and 116 Fairmont-av., 25x82, each	100
2 lots, Nos. 113 and 114 Fairmont-av., 25x82, each	100
2 lots, Nos. 111 and 112 Fairmont-av., 25x82, each	95
2 lots, Nos. 109 and 110 Fairmont-av., 25x82, each	90
2 lots, Nos. 107 and 108 Fairmont-av., 25x82, each	85
2 lots, Nos. 105 and 106 Fairmont-av., 25x82, each	85
2 lots, Nos. 103 and 104 Fairmont-av., 25x82, each	70
2 lots, Nos. 101 and 102 Fairmont-av., 25x82, each	60
4 lots, Nos. 97 to 100 Fairmont-av., 25x82, each	65
1 lot, No. 36 Kay-st. and Fairmont-av., 29x118	130
2 lots, Nos. 35 and 34 Kay-st., 25x118, each	115
2 lots, Nos. 33 and 32 Kay-st., 25x118, each	120
2 lots, Nos. 37 and 38 Kay-st., 25x100, each	120
2 lots, Nos. 39 and 40 Kay-st., 25x100, each	90

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

23d-st., s. s., 103.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.8x98.9	$26,500
83d-st., s. s., center line, 148 ft. e. of Avenue B, 125x126.3x90.7x30	18,000
112th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100.11	5,000
Avenue A and 119th-st., n. w. corner, 20.10x75x80x38x100.10x113 137th-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of 6th-av., 78x80.10x99.4 Avenue A and 119th-st., s. w. corner, ½ blockx188, (½ part)	12,000
133d-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11	
Leases Recorded.	
21st-st., No. 25 East (basement,) 11 months, per year	1,000
1th-av., No. 125, 5 years, per year	2,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Bergen-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Utica-av., 45x170.2	$1,200
Eckford-st., w. s., 257 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 20x100	4,300
Front-st., n. s., adjoining late Caleb Schofield's lot and alley	6,000
Grand-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Olise-st., 50x100	15,000
Grand-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Olise-st., 25x100	2,200
Stockholm-st., n. w. s., 250 ft. n. of Irving-av., 25x100	225
South 9th-st., s. s., 206 ft. e. of 7th-st., 23x123	9,600
Union-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lott-st., 100x150	2,600
York-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Charles-st., 25x100	5,000
41st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 100x100.2	800
Atlantic and Hamilton-av., 200x115	800
Flatbush-av., s. w. s., 157 ft. w. of Bergen-st., 25x56.6	3,950
Graham-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Frost-st., 21.6x100	975
Graham-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Skillman-st., 25x100	2,000
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Cortlandt.	
Cortlandt-st., lot No. 30, Cruger's farm, 3 86-100	$4,000
Part lot No. 32, map of Boscobel, 2 acres	2,600
Part lot No. 32, map of Boscobel, ½ acre	400
East Chester.	
7th-av. and 7th-st., s. e. corner, 105x200	$3,000
Greenburg.	
New-st., w. s., 408 ft. s. of Wildey-st., 50x75	$2,315
Lots Nos. 110 and 111, map of G. L. McKenzie's property	500
Morrisania.	
Cortland-av., w. s., indefinite, 90x100	$400
Ossining.	
Post road, e. s., adjoining John Hoag's, 10 acres	$8,000
West Farms.	
Prospect-st., e. s., J. W. Lewis' property, 100x100	$6,000
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Clarenceville.	
Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road and Myrtle-av., s. w. corner, lots Nos. 1 and 2	$500
Flushing.	
Myrtle and Parsons avs., lots Nos. 191 and 192, Peck's map	$510
Madison-st. and Bowne-av., n. e. corner, 107x—, Vandewater	2,450
Hempstead.	
Road from Baldwinville to Thomas' store, w. s., adjoining Thomas', 7 acres, Van Santors	$5,000
Oyster Bay.	
Adjoining E. F. Jones' and South-side Railroad, 343 acres, Jones	$21,437
Jamaica.	
Liberty-av and Henry-st., s. e. corner, 25x100	$275
Liberty-av., s. s., 117.6 ft. s. w. of Rockaway road, 75x77.4x28.4x89	410
Woodhaven.	
Flushing-av and Grafton-av., n. e. corner, 50x100	$425
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
Walnut-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Whiton st., 25x100	$1,250
Lots No. 16 and 17, block No. 5, Baldwin & Co.'s map	2,000
Corner Colden and Clarke avs., 25x100	1,100
Hoboken.	
Clinton-st., s. s., P. Lawless' lot, 25x100	$3,400
Hudson-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 4th-st., 21x100	10,000
Newark.	
Elm-st., s. s., 500 ft. s. of Jefferson-st., 25x95	$4,000
McWhorter-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 25x29	1,775
Thomas-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of New-Jersey Railroad-av., 36.6x100, half part	1,250
Tichenor-st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of Mulberry-st., 50x66	7,750
Indefinite location, adjoining A. Price's property, 30.6x30	400
Montclair.	
Sherwood av., No. 124, w. of Forest-st., 50x125.8	$350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., 25 FEET NORTH of 85th-st., fronting on and overlooking Central Park, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 22x60, lot 100 feet; the Madison-av. cars run within one block of the house; the location is the best in the City; the house is very superior, and will be sold on easy terms. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 565 Madison-av. Can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a new first-class two-story private stable, 25x70, lot 100 feet; six stalls; carriage-room trimmed in hard wood; No. 124 West 50th-st., 300 feet west of 6th-av. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 124, next door.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, in East 32d-st., containing all modern improvements, and in good order; price, $17,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMproved property, six lots on 130th and 131st sts., between 7th and 8th avs. Address PROPERTY, Station F, Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—480 ACRES OF splendidly timbered and tillable lands, half under improvements, with good buildings, young orchards of choice fruits; also steam mill. County of Cattaraugus, New York. Apply to BRADSTREET & CO., No. 75 Robinson-st., New York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNtry-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 364 WEST 30th-st., consisting of second floor, with bath-room, gas, hot and cold water, and bedroom on third floor; a desirable neighborhood; at the low rent of $35 per month, including gas; remainder of the house occupied by owner; possession given Aug. 1 if desired; can be seen at any hour of the day.

TO LET—NO. 337 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR Stuyvesant-square; three-story high-stoop house; rent only $1,300.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

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WANTED—A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS, furnished, with board for three persons, in a strictly private family, where no boarders are taken, between 30th and 50th sts. and 3d and 6th avs.; unexceptional references given and required. Address W., Post-office Box No. 3,729, City.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, NICELY furnished, at a moderate rent, in a pleasant locality, between 3d and 6th avs. and 30th and 50th sts., for a small family. Address W., Post-office Box No. 3,729, City.

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Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

---

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO,	WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	JAMES B. AMES, Jr.
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	EGBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

PAYING

10 PER CENT. AND OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

Real Valuation of Property......$41,800,000
Whole Indebtedness only.........$650,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments, are purchasing these loans.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER and AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—First-class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD,

Payable 1st December and 1st June,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds,

Secured by mortgage to the Union Trust Company upon their road of fifty-four miles, from Dunkirk to Warren, payable in thirty years.

This road connects at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore and New-York and Erie Roads, and at Warren with the Pennsylvania roads leading through the great coal and oil regions.

It runs through the rich county of Chautauqua. The means to pay for right of way, and prepare the road ready for the iron, was furnished by towns and individuals along the line, upon stock subscription, who have great confidence in the same.

The bonds represent less than one-half the cost of the road, and from examination made by us, we can recommend them as a safe investment. We offer them at 90 and accrued interest, and will furnish further information upon application.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,

NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.

MARX & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.

ALSO FOR SALE BY THE

BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

Bankers

AND

Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.

TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;

BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;

BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,

AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,

BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

$30,000

DETROIT CITY 7s.

$50,000

JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.

For Sale by

WILKINS & Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.

Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

O. E. WOOD, 23 NASSAU-ST.,

Offers for sale the following first-class

Railroad and Municipal Bonds:

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1885.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1898, 7 per cent., first mortgage.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent.; road now earning more than interest on bonds and stock.

ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., interest April and October in New-York.

NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., February and August.

ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) WAR BONDS, 7 per cent.

NEW-JERSEY STATE WAR 6 per cent. bonds.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

Alabama 8 per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, IN AMERICAN GOLD, AND SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF $22,000 A MILE TO JAMES BUELL AND V. K. STEVENSON, TRUSTEES, WHICH MORTGAGE HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND APPROVED BY MESSRS. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, OF NEW-YORK, UPON THE ROAD FRANCHISES, DEPOTS, LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF EVERY KIND, IN ADDITION TO THE INDORSEMENT OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, WHICH CAN ONLY BE HAD AS THE ROAD IS FINISHED, EQUIPPED AND RECEIVED BY THE STATE ENGINEER AS A FIRST-CLASS ROAD AND OUTFIT, 50 MILES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN FINISHED, EQUIPPED, AND SO RECEIVED.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, IN ORDERING THE INDORSEMENT OF THESE BONDS, SPECIALLY PROVIDES FOR THE PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THE SAME IN CASE THE COMPANY SHOULD FAIL TO DO SO.

THIS IS A SOUTH AND NORTH ROAD FROM THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, 183 MILES LONG TO DECATUR, ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER, IN DIRECT LINE NORTH BY NASHVILLE, LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI TO CHICAGO.

THE STOCK PAID UP AND PROPERTY MORTGAGED TO SECURE THE PAYMENT OF THESE BONDS AND INTEREST IS $3,500,000, WHICH, WITH THE INDORSEMENT OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AND THE HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, MAKES A MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY MESSRS.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND

STOUT & DICKINSON,

NO. 25 BROAD-ST., N. Y.,

From whom full information can be had.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

1st Mortgage

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

AGENCY OF THE

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D MCKINLAY,
Agents.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

THE

GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,

(Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of New-York,)

"EQUITABLE LIFE" BUILDING,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

EMIL SAUER, President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, (over fifteen years Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, New-York.)

The GERMAN AMERICAN BANK will commence business on MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1870, with a CASH CAPITAL of $1,000,000, subject to increase to $15,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Brothers, Chicago.
ADOLPH ENGLER, of Kremelberg & Co.
GEORGE FRITZ, of Strasburger, Fritz and Pfeiffer.
JOHN R. GARDNER, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
WILSON G. HUNT.
GER. JANSSEN, of Janssen, Schmidt & Ruperti.
FRED. KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
A. KLINGENBERG, of Kittel, Klingenberg & Co.
LEO LEHMANN, of Budge, Schiff & Co.
M. H. LEVIN.
FREDERICK M. MAAS.
F. MEISSNER, of Meissner, Ackerman & Co.
EDWARD PRIEBS, of Bauendahl & Co.
DAVID SALOMON.
EMIL SAUER, late Kamlah, Sauer & Co.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of J. & W. Seligman & Co.
L. J. STIASTNY, of Bauendahl & Co.
W. G. TAAKS, of Baltzer & Taaks.
FREDERICK VILMAR.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on

CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE BALANCE OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH

AND

DENVER CITY

Railroad Company,

NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over

$1,500,000

has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.

Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TANNER & CO.,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

50 7 PER CENT. BONDS, WAYNE COUNTY, ILL., $1,000 EACH, AT 83 AND INTEREST.

300 7 PER CENT. BONDS, WAYNE COUNTY, ILL., $100 EACH, AT 80 AND INTERET.

25 7 PER CENT. BONDS, CLAY COUNTY, ILL., $1,000 EACH, AT 83 AND INTEREST.

250 7 PER CENT. BONDS, CLAY COUNTY, ILL., $100 EACH, AT 80 AND INTEREST.

10 10 PER CENT. BONDS, LAMARD TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.

5 10 PER CENT. BONDS, JASPAR TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.

10 10 PER CENT. BONDS, BEDFORD TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.

20 10 PER CENT. BONDS, HARTER TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.

5 10 PER CENT. BONDS, BIG MOUND TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.

IT IS THE DUTY OF THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE TO LEVY, FROM TIME TO TIME, SUFFICIENT TAXES TO MEET ALL ACCRUING INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF THESE BONDS.—EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF STATE AUDITOR OF ILLINOIS.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,

NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Southern and Western

County and Town Bonds

WANTED BY

W. S. FIELDING,
No. 65 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1870.

The usual EIGHT (8) PER CENT. Semi-annual Dividend is this day declared payable Aug. 1.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

INSURANCE STOCKS

FOR SALE.

INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.

D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 16th day of July next at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.

JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after AUGUST 1, free of United States tax.

Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from 16th inst. until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by John J. Bradley, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, July 1, 1870.

(Signed,) RICHARD B CONNOLLY, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 122 Bowery.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. has this day been declared payable Aug. 1.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent.,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

GEORGE B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., (of Missouri,) ST. LOUIS, July, 1870.

NOTICE—THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF AUgust from Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

HUDSON E. BRIDGE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of August.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE Stuyvesant Insurance Company have declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on demand at the office No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., Junction of Chatham-square, Worth and Mott sts., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. payable Aug. 1, 1870. Transfer-books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1, 1870.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst. and opened on the 2d prox.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st August next. Transfer-books will remain closed till 2d August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1870.

FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad and second mortgage coupons of the consolidated bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after that date.

B. E. SMITH, President.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 12 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1870.

THE COUPONS FROM THIS COMPANY'S Bonds, due Aug. 1 prox., will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1870.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. and the Government tax will be paid at the Banking-house on and after Aug. 1 next.

Transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox. By order,

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING CO., No. 110 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Trustees of this Company, held at the office this day, the usual Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars ($2) per share was declared payable to the stockholders on demand.

JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July inst., after which date, and until the 5th day of August next, the transfer-books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 158 BROADWAY, July 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, payable Aug. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PENNY SAVINGS BANK,

ASTOR PLACE,

NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

THIRTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

This Bank will pay its regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT., on and after Aug. 1. Dividends not called for will be credited to the depositors' account and be entitled to interest from Aug. 1, the same as a regular deposit. Money deposited up to the 10th of August, will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. MILES, Pres.
JAS. S. SLOAN, Sec.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.

INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 will bear interest from that date.

WILLIAM VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 76 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

THIS BANK HAS BEEN ORGANIZED for the convenience of depositors, and is open every day, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. for the reception and payment of money.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 upward.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.
GEORGE T. JACKSON, First Vice-President.
WM H. BEERS, Second Vice-President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000 will be paid on and after July 18, 1870.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

ONE PER CENT. EXTRA INTEREST is gained by depositing on or before Aug. 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FANNY M. SAMUEL, plaintiff, against ANTHONY W. GOODELL and FRANCES A. GOODELL, his wife, and the WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Richmond, in the town of Southfield in said county, on the 12th day of July, 1870, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12, 1870.

A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy20-1aw7wW*

THE CREDITORS OF A. D. & H. N. TITSWORTH & CO., and J. D. TITSWORTH & BROTHERS, are hereby requested to present their claims against either of the above firms, with vouchers in support of the same, to Wm. M. Gawtry, No. 56 Lispenard-st., New-York, by order of the Trustees under the assignment.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.

WM. M. GAWTRY,
WM. G. ANDERSON,
EBEN F. BACON,
WM. F. MERRILL,
Trustees.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY E. DIBBLEE, DAVID P. BINGLEY and JOHN J. KRAUSS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John J. Krauss, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of August, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of July, 1870.

jy13-1aw3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,746.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HORATIO NICHOLS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Horatio Nichols, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 11th day of July, A. D. 1870.

JOHN P. HUDSON, Assignee,
jy13-1aw3wW* No. 240 Broadway, New-York City.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS, $6; WORTH $12. Real Lace Bonnets, $15; worth $30. Fall and Summer styles now ready. Straw Hats. BINNS' New Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE, LIGHT WAGON, rockaway and Portland cutter, including harness, blanket, &c. Price $500. Address G. R., P. O. Box 6,089.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednes., July 27
Calabria, Thurs., July 28
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4
Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10
Tarifa, Thursday, Aug. 11
China, Wednes., Aug. 17
Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 18
Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24
Tripoli, Thursday, Aug. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return tickets..........$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on Wednesday, 27th inst. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Anglia..........Sat., July 30
Australia........Sat., Aug. 6
Columbia........Sat., Aug. 13
Europa..........Sat., Aug. 20
India...........Sat., Aug. 27
Cambria.........Sat., Sept. 3

EXTRA STEAMERS.
Dorian........Wed., Aug. 3
Sidonian........Wed., Aug. 10
Britannia.......Wed., Aug. 17
Caledonia.......Wed., Aug. 24
Iowa..........Wed., Aug. 31
Dacian.........Wed., Sept. 7

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Aug 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. Aug 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, Sept. 17

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Aug. 6, 2 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)........Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, single berth).	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, July 30, at 7:30 A. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 13.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 5—RISING STAR, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Aug. 4.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 3, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........July 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Aug. 4
MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Aug. 11

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M., Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 25th....6:00 A. M.	Monday, 25th....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 25th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 26th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 26th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th.7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 27th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 28th...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 28th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th.....7:00 A. M.
Friday, 29th.....4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 30th...7:30 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and Saturday at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. JAMES S. THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 3 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8 A. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

STEAM-BOATS FOR SALE.—SIDE Wheeler and Propeller Steamers of various tonnage for sale. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1870.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Supplies or Transportation" (as the case may be,) will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 1st prox., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered as follows, and transportation, viz.:

SUPPLIES—BUREAU NAVIGATION.
50 spare Lenses (red); 50 do. (green).
Commandant's Order.
10 Machines of 1½ tons; 15 do. of ¾ of a ton; (S. M. Langley's Patent Improved Hoisting Machines.)
BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.
100 gallons Boiled Oil; 5,000 lbs. White Lead.
BUREAU ORDNANCE.
12 doz. Spring Padlocks, all brass, per sample; 120 gallons Sperm Oil, best Winter strained.
All of the above to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York.
BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.
10,700 Roofing Slates, 12x24, subject to inspection, and to be delivered alongside such vessel leaving this port as may be designated.
TRANSPORTATION.
From Navy-yard, New-York, to Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.:
52,226 lbs. Naval Stores; 10,700 Roofing Slates.
The latter will be delivered alongside ship, at this port.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE ERECTION OF TEMPORARY QUARTERS AT RINGGOLD BARRACKS, TEXAS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 5, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of temporary quarters for two (2) companies of United States troops, at the post of Ringgold Barracks, Texas.

Plans and specifications can be examined at the office of the United States Quartermaster at New-Orleans, La., Galveston, Brownsville, Ringgold Barracks, San Antonio, and at this office.

Proposals will include the cost of all material, labor, &c., the buildings to be completed in every particular and ready for occupancy when turned over to the Government.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids offered.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons, (whose responsibility must be certified by the Clerk of a Court of Record,) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract, if awarded to him, and the residence and Post-office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated. No bid entertained not conforming to the requirements. The attention of bidders is called to section 16 of the act of Congress "Approved July 17, 1862."

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for the erection of Quarters at Ringgold Barracks, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Gen. REYNOLDS.
JAMES A. EKIN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

PROPOSALS

FOR A STEAM PROPELLER OF WOOD FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1870.

Separate and sealed proposals will also be received at this office until noon, July 30, for building the steam propeller of wood for Coast Survey Service, of the size of 250 tons O. M.

The conditions to be the same as those stated for an iron vessel, as advertised under date of June 22, as far as applicable.

Specifications and general plans will be furnished bidders on application to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
July 11, 1870.

Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1—Flax Canvas, &c.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock Bag and Cot stuff.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.
No. 5—Galley Iron.
No. 7—Chain Iron.
No. 8—Hardware.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.
No. 12—Leather.
No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 14—Ox Hides for rope.
No. 15—Brushes.
No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 18—Stationery.
No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 20—Firewood and Coal
No. 21—Sand.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.
BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
PHILADELPHIA.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
WASHINGTON.
Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.
NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

PROPOSALS

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock Friday, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer of wood, of 250 tons o. m., for the revenue marine service, for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.

Measurements for tonnage to be according to the old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stern to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam molded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-house at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.

A guaranteed speed of 12 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.

Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bid will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.

The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.

Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models, with detailed specifications, before closing contracts.

The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,
G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTER-MASTER,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., the 30th day of August, 1870, for the manufacture of two thousand (2,000) Common Tents, and one thousand (1,000) Wall Tents and Flies, more or less, without poles or pins, from material (except sewing twine) to be furnished by the United States and delivered to the contractor at the depot of Jeffersonville, Ind.

The tents when completed, will be delivered at the same place for inspection.

The right to reject any or all bids, if regarded as disadvantageous, is reserved by the Government.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and distinctly indorsed, "Proposals for the Manufacture of Tents."

For specifications, conditions, and further information, apply at either of the Quarter-masters' Offices at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; New-York; Philadelphia, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; or Washington, D. C.

By order of Quarter-master-General.
C. H. HOYT, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Army, Depot Quarter-master.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals for 450 tons of Lackawanna Anthracite Coal, will be received at the office of the Surgeon in charge at the United States Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, until the 10th day of August, 1870.

The coal to be of egg size, (suitable for steaming,) and of the best quality, each and every ton to be of 2,240 pounds weight. The whole quantity of coal to be delivered and stowed in the place assigned on the Hospital premises at such time or times as may be hereafter designated.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

The contract to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder; the bids to be submitted, by the undersigned, to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, for approval.

S. JACKSON, Surgeon United States Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE REVENUE MARINE.

The bids for the construction of an iron steam propeller of 350 tons, opened in this Department June 30, being considered exorbitant, separate sealed proposals will be received at the Department until 12 o'clock on Friday, 29th July, 1870, for the construction of a steam propeller of wood, of 250 tons. General plans, conditions and specifications can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at Portland, Me.; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Renewed proposals are also invited for the same steamer of iron, upon the same plans, conditions and specifications as were issued June 1.

No bids will be considered except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING VESSELS FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.—Sealed proposals addressed to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C., will be received until noon, Aug. 20, for building one steam propeller of 250 tons, O. M., and one of 70 tons, O. M., of iron.

Also, for two schooners of 80 tons, O. M., of wood.

Bids will be received and considered for building the hulls of the two propellers of wood, and the hulls of the two schooners of iron.

General plans and specifications of the vessels can be had by applying by letter to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, as above.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J. J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations. Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY, FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,

OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.

School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to D. A. WOLF, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. No. 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them: the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. SIXTEENTH YEAR. (Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

MISS. S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

FOR SALE—THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, twelve miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE qualifications, possessed of most flattering testimonials, and of long experience in tuition, seeks an appointment. Her acquirements are, higher English, French, (which she speaks and writes,) Latin and the rudiments of Spanish; terms moderate; no objection either to the South or West. Parties desiring the offices of a reliable and efficient instructress may find it to their interest to communicate with the advertiser; references exchanged. Address for two weeks U., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED—AT A BOYS' Boarding-school, near the City, a German capable of teaching the full preparatory course of Latin and Greek, and one who speaks English fluently—unmarried. Address J. H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—NOW IS YOUR TIME TO buy the best and cheapest new and second-hand tables at W. H. GRIFFITHS, No. 40 Vesey-st. Be not humbugged by the cat-gut cushions and other makers.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 163 EAST 34TH-ST.—DESIRABLE furnished rooms to let, with or without board; private family.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A pleasantly situated house, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address B., Box 171 Orange, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE.

Delightfully located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J., twenty-five miles from New-York. Dr. KENT, proprietor, No. 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, 17¼ miles per New-Haven Railroad. Trains running almost every hour. W. L. FISH, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A lady, infant and nurse; terms must be reasonable, and location convenient to New-York; sea-shore or Sound preferred. Address, with full particulars and references, F. B. L., Post-office Box No. 1,438.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day or week; no objections to go to Brooklyn or a short distance in the country. Address Mrs. HUGHTON, No. 110 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, or general housework, by a smart, capable and neat girl; is a competent, economical, industrious and reliable servant, highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant nurse for an infant; can bring it up by hand; no objection to see after one growing child; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, COLORED WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general house-worker; good references; not afraid of work. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; no objection to the country; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid, and assist with grown children in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands French cooking, baking, pastry, jellies and ice creams; all kinds of desserts; good City reference given. Call at No. 433 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and sewing in a private family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 133 West 28th-st., new number.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT HOUSE, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., servants, both experienced, and girls lately landed, wanted. Excellent situations in City and country.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single Englishman; understands green-house vegetables, horses and carriages; can milk and be generally useful; City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant single man; would go to the country, and make himself useful, and is a good City driver. Call on or address JAMES D., No. 28 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man, in a private family; is a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; has seven years' City references. Call on or address G. W., No. 32 East 40th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German young man as coachman; willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; best of reference. Address SCHERFFNER, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; long experience and unexceptionable references. Call on or address T. W., private stable No. 129 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man, to go in the country; has City reference. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family, by a young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference given. Address T. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter, thoroughly proficient, in a private family; no objection to the country; best City references. Call or address J. H., No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, either country or City; good City reference; willing to make himself useful. Address C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN BOY OF fourteen, who resides with his parents, employment in an office. Call or address R. H. A., No. 168 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience and first-class reference; has lived in first-class families in this City. Address M. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman, with good City reference; understands his business; is willing to make himself useful. Call for two days at No. 137 East 23d-st.

A YOUNG MAN OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION desires a position where his talents and energy would be appreciated; traveler, correspondent or secretary, would be more in consonance with his previous position; good City and other references. Address, H. JONES, Box No. 171, Post-office, Orange, N. J.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAIS DESIRE SE PLACER pour soigner des enfants et coudre. S'addresser pour deux jours No. 409 West 45th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE RELATING TO ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1870.

Congress having provided by Acts approved June 17, June 30, and July 11, 1870, for the reissue every five years of Artificial Limbs, or the value thereof in money, to officers, soldiers, seamen and marines, who have lost limbs in the service of the United States, the following instructions are published for the benefit of those interested.

Applications should be made direct to the Surgeon General, from whose office the necessary blanks will be furnished on request.

Upon applications for limbs in kind, orders will be given to the Surgeon General, upon any manufacturer selected, who shall first have filed a bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, with two sureties, to furnish good and satisfactory limbs, without extra charge to the soldier, and make good all defects of material or workmanship without additional charge, subject in all cases, to the inspection of such persons as the Surgeon General may designate.

Blank forms of bonds will be furnished by this Office.

Transportation to and from the place of fitting the limb will also be furnished upon a written request addressed to the Surgeon General.

Applications for commutation will be certified by the Surgeon General, and transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions for payment, through the local pension agents.

As full instructions will be forwarded from this Office with the blank form of application—the expense of employing an attorney or agent will be in no case necessary.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery: one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
Legitimate triumph of the wonderful artiste,
MME. KATHI LANNER,
and her world-renowned
VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE.
Enthusiastic demonstration at Marston's great scene,
THE GROTTO OF THE SYRENS.
Immense hit of Mme. Lanner's new Comic Ballet,
HIRKA,
commencing with the popular Ajax specialty,
THE NATIONS.
NIGHTLY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE.—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the Matinees will be discontinued.

Seats secured in advance at the Box Office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3¾ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater-train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12¼ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.

On SATURDAYS, the 12¼ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide*.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH N. SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 235 East 49th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1870.

MARY M. SCOTT,
PAUL M. VAN NAME,
ALFRED HERITAGE,
JOSEPH N. SCOTT, } Executors.

jy13-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN A. FLENDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of Susette Flender, No. 357 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1870.

HENRY C. FLENDER, Administrator.

f16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH B. BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Howard, Sanger & Co., No. 105 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of March, 1870.

S. S. BRUSH, Executrix.
MICHAEL SNOW, Executor.

mh23-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE CLARENCE CRAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lewis L. Delafield, No. 69 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of April, 1870.

HENRY A. CRAM,
GEORGE H. MOORE, } Executors.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Proctor for Executors, No. 69 Wall-street, N. Y.

ap13-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE FAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of October, 1870.

AUGUSTUS L. ALLEN, Executor, &c.

ap13-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence at Washington Heights, (Inwood Post-office,) in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1870.

M. AMELIA CHITTENDEN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET KILLORAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 143 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1870.

JAMES J. CONNOLLY, Executor.

je15-law6mW*

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET
as
FRITZ VON VANDERSLINKINSTOFFEN,
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,
in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!

The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this
CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

EXCURSIONS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook.

The magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narraganset Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30, N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

THREE GRAND EXCURSIONS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK and return, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander, L. V. TILTON, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: 6:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 2 P. M., 9 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, a la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11 A. M. boat. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

AUCTION SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
July 22, 1870.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the screw tug

CLINTON,

of 50 tons.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance with five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten per centum thereto.

KILBOURN & LATTA, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF
THE IRON STEAM-SHIP VIRGIN,
AT
WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD,
On WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 12 M.

This vessel is well known. Description already given in recent advertisements. The VIRGIN will be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder for cash.

One-fourth of the purchase money must be paid on day of sale, the remainder on removal of vessel from the Navy-yard. The vessel can be examined any time during the day.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.
E. C. BANFIELD, Solicitor.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY;—District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of MANVEL & LINDSAY COMPANY, Bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt corporation, will sell, at public auction, at the factory heretofore occupied by said Company, Fulton-st., Elizabethport, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1870, at 2½ o'clock P. M., the entire stock, machinery, tools, and appurtenances for the manufacture of Lindsay's Patent Wrench contained in said factory, together with the interest of said corporation in the patent right to manufacture said wrench, and in the lease of said premises; also all the right, title and interest of said company in a steam engine in the possession of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. The establishment is in complete condition for resuming operations, and it is believed can be very profitably worked. The whole will be sold in one parcel, for cash, and can be inspected at the factory, or a schedule be seen at the office of the assignee at any time previous to the sale.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee,
782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF C. S., DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, N. Y.,
July 25, 1870.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1870, at the Army Building, corner of Houston and Greene sts., the following subsistence stores:

57 pounds of Tea.
278½ pounds of Tobacco.
1,960 pounds of Desiccated Vegetable.
1,800 pounds of Desiccated Potatoes.

Terms cash. Stores to be removed on the day of sale. By order of WM. W. BURNS, Chief C. S. Department of the East, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 51 West 24th-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved rose-wood and black-walnut suites, in striped reps and crimson brocatel; crimson satin window-curtains, elegant lace ditto, carved rose-wood marble-top center-table; rose-wood 7-octave piano, made by J. Buttikoffer; piano-stool in plush, elegant clock, vases, oil-paintings, engravings, black-walnut Picard patent bedstead; carved rose-wood and black-walnut bedroom furniture, viz., bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, toilet crockery, bedding, &c.; dining-room furniture in oak and black-walnut, together with china, crockery and glass-ware, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY WILL SELL

80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870,
at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 27, at 4½ o'clock, within their store:

800 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
1,200 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Landing ex steamer ——.

REWARDS.

$8,500 REWARD.—THE TOWN OF Milford offers $5,000, the State of Connecticut offers $3,000, Wapowage Lodge I. O. O. F. offers $500, total, $8,500 reward, for such information as may lead to the detection and APPREHENSION OF THE MURDERER OR MURDERERS of Mr. NATHAN FENN, of Milford, Conn., by burglars, on the morning of July 6, 1870. All communications relating to the above may be addressed to P. S. BRISTOL, Town Agent, Milford, Conn.

MEDICAL

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DR BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

WAITING FOR THE YACHTS.

Life at Sandy Hook—Musquitoes, Flies and Burning Sand—Patterson's Hotel—Farrell's Eyesight—A Sensation.

SANDY HOOK LIGHT-HOUSE,
TUESDAY, July 26, 1870.

"Waiting for the yachts" sounds very romantic and fine—almost as good as "waiting for the wagon"—but it has become rather fatiguing in this region. The half dozen newspaper reporters, who for a week past have been sojourning on this barren waste, called Sandy Hook, straining their eyes to catch a glimpse of the *Cambria* or the *Dauntless*, unite in wishing both these famous yachts were at the bottom of the sea, or if Mr. BENNETT and Mr. ASHBURY object to that way of putting it, they will unite in wishing that the reporters aforesaid, were at the bottom of the sea. They are only anxious that this ocean yacht business shall touch bottom somewhere, or somehow, and that speedily. For of all the disagreeable places that a man can be stationed at, to wait for anything, (except grim death,) Sandy Hook is the meanest. I am told that Sandy Hook used to be an island, but, during a fearful storm, some twenty years ago, the sand drifted up on the southern point of the island and formed a neck of land which connected it with the Jersey shore. This was considered, at the time, a remarkable freak of old ocean, and was accounted for by philosophers on the principle of the "eternal fitness of things." Sandy Hook being up to that time (as it still is) the meanest place on the footstool, Nature came to the conclusion that the proper thing to be done was to unite it to some foreign country like Jersey, and thereby relieve the United States from any further odium in connection with it. The union has proved a fruitful if not a happy one, and more musquitoes and flies (not the common "shoo fly," but the biting, stinging horse-fly,) have been bred here since that time than in any place of the same size on the American Continent. The human habitations of Sandy Hook consist of three light-houses, an ocean telegraph station, and one or two dwellings for watchmen connected with the fort which Uncle Sam commenced building on the north end of the island ten or fifteen years ago, but wisely concluded to abandon before it was half finished. The reporters have quartered themselves on Mr. PATTERSON, the keeper of the Sandy Hook or main light-house, who, with the limited resources at his command, has displayed a genius for "keeping a hotel" that would do credit to the Lelands or the Delmonicos. He also keeps his light-house in splendid order, and deserves a medal and an increase of salary from Congress. This light-house, which is 100 feet high, serves as an observatory, from whose summit the reporters keep a look-out for the coming yachts. The look-out is kept up nightly till 2 o'clock A. M., which is thought to be as late as it is practicable to get news to Printing-house-square for the morning papers. A look-out is also kept at the telegraph station, half a mile from the light-house, and if any craft heaves in sight within a distance of fifteen miles out at sea, FARRELL will make her out in any and all kinds of weather. FARRELL has done nothing but look through a glass seaward from this point for the last twenty years, and the dimmer his eyes get the better he seems to see. The way his eyes will penetrate into the darkness and spy out a sail when nobody else is able to see anything but black night, is a marvel to all. A single mast or spar is sufficient for him to make out the name of a vessel or steamer, and from this he will tell you where she came from, how long she has been out, who built her, and everything relating to her history. But with all his skill he has not yet been able to catch a glimpse of the *Dauntless* or *Cambria*, and what is more, he says he don't expect to spy them out for two or three days to come. A few sails of the New-York Yacht squadron continued to flit about in the Sandy Hook waters, and make occasional trips eastward in search of the ocean racers, but the most of them have returned to their anchorage at Clifton, or gone cruising elsewhere. The five days during which they were requested by Commodore STEBBINS to rendezvous at the Club-house, on Staten Island, to meet the victor in the ocean contest expired yesterday, and a majority of the yachtmen, like the reporters, appear to have got tired of waiting for the result of the contest. This afternoon the steam yacht *Edgar Stuart*, belonging to Mr. BLUNT, of New-York, left Sandy Hook for a cruise eastward, intending to go as far as Montauk Point, unless she meets one or the other of the yachts before reaching it, or unless (which is quite probable) she misses them in the darkness. If they arrive in the night it has been arranged that three rockets shall be sent up from the light-ship, seven miles to the eastward of Sandy Hook. Red rockets are to signal the *Cambria*, and blue ones the *Dauntless*. There was a terrific storm to the southward last night, and from 10 to 12½ o'clock the heavens were illuminated with a perpetual sheet of flame, which lit up the ocean far beyond the light-ship, rendering every object as distinct as if seen by daylight.

The sensation of today at the Hook is the capture of a shark four feet long by a large Newfoundland dog, belonging to Mr. PATTERSON, of the light-house. The dog saw the shark rolling lazily along the ocean near the beach, and swimming out he caught his dorsal fin in his teeth, and dispite the efforts of the shark to get a grip at the dog, the latter drew him to the shore, and landed him high and dry on the beach. The dog, whose name is Monk, has suddenly become a lion. S.

UNMITIGATED BASENESS.

A Married Man Seduces and Conceals the Daughter of His Friend—The Distressed Parents Institute Legal Proceedings—Sad Family History—A Wife and Child Left Unprotected.

A case which comes up today in the Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge BRADY, presents a most revolting aspect of City life, and lays bare a state of facts scarcely credible. The following statement was obtained from the father of one of the interested parties:

Three years ago a certain gentleman and his wife lived happily at No. 79 Cannon-street, in this City. One daughter was their only child, and she, in every way, gave promise of being a comfort in their old age. She was then fourteen years old, but appeared much older. Among the many acquaintances of the family none were thought more of, or better received, than a gentleman and his wife, who were constant visitors at the house, and were considered staunch friends of the family. About the year 1868 it was noticed that the wife did not accompany her husband on his visits to the family, but no importance was attached to that circumstance at the time. It was also noticed that he became very much interested in the daughter, but with a blindness almost culpable, the parents refused to see anything more in this than a friendly feeling. After events soon showed that the seducer was laying his snares, by which two hearts were made desolate, and one more silly girl was added to the list of unfortunates.

On the 3d of July, 1869, the young lady left her home—never to return—on a visit to a cousin living in Boonton, N. J. A friend of the family discovered that the married man alluded to had also left the City, and wrote to Boonton, where the girl was staying, cautioning the people with whom she was staying to look out for "a married man who was after EMMA." The man in question did follow her, and succeeded in a short time in inducing her to forget father and mother and friends, and her own honor, and go with him to lead a life of shame and degradation. They left Boonton together without the knowledge of her friends and went to Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, where he took two rooms. They lived there three months under their own names. The friends in Boonton telegraphed to the father. The intelligence fell like a thunderbolt on him and his wife. They could scarcely credit their senses, such was the confidence they placed in their daughter's honor. After a long search the almost demented father discovered his erring daughter and her guilty paramour at Taylor's Hotel. He implored her to return with him to her mother, who would receive her with open arms and forgive and forget the past. But she did not listen to his entreaties, and refused to leave the man who had obtained such an influence over her.

From Taylor's Hotel they went to the Mountain House, South Orange, New-Jersey, where they remained until May of 1870, when they went to Scarsdale, N. Y. The father saw his daughter frequently while in New-Jersey, and at each visit he repeated his entreaties to her to give up the life she was leading and return to her home. Her paramour at this time had an office at the corner of Maiden-lane and Pearl-street, New-York, and accounted for his long absence from his wife and family, which then consisted of two children, one of whom is now living and is three years old, by saying that business detained him. The father had not seen his child since she left New-Jersey, and did not know where she was, so he called on the man and told him he wanted to see her. The latter agreed that he should have an interview with her, and appointed the 1st of June, 1870, as the time. He accordingly met the father on Fifteenth-street and Second-avenue by appointment. He then brought him to the Park in Union-square, where he told him to stay until he saw a carriage drive up. This was about 9 o'clock in the morning. He then left and soon returned with a carriage. He told the father to jump in, which he did, and found his daughter inside. Her paramour followed and told the coachman to drive to Central Park. During their ride the father again and again beseeched his daughter to go home with him, but she was now hardened, and would not listen to him. Her seducer told her she would be soon eighteen years old, and could do as she liked.

Since this meeting her father has never seen her, and has been told by her paramour that she is out of the State. He went several times to the Essex Market Police Court to get a warrant for her arrest, but as he had to say that she was out of the State, he did not get the warrant. For a long time he kept the matter secret in his own family, not wishing to proclaim to the world his daughter's shame, and also desiring to keep the wife and family of the seducer from knowing the infamy of the ruffian whom they believed to be true to them. The man himself was formerly a member of a firm of stock-brokers, and went through the Bankruptcy Court a short time ago. His wife's father is a dry-goods merchant, doing business in Grand-street. He has involved both, his father and father-in-law, in his speculations, and it is said he obtained $40,000, at different times, from the Croton National Bank, which is still due. When the father found that his daughter was lost forever, he determined to invoke the aid of the law; so he applied to Mr. H. E. FARNSWORTH, who, last week, sued out a writ of habeas corpus, which was served, Monday evening, on the seducer. Today the matter will come before Judge BRADY, in the Supreme Court. Another sufferer is a gentleman who was engaged to be married to the unfortunate girl before she became infatuated with the other, and who is now in a dying condition.

Probable Wife-Murder.

A case of wife-beating is reported from Orange, N. J., which for downright cruelty has been seldom equaled. Monday afternoon the attention of the Police was called to the fact that there had been a disturbance at a house on Cone-street, Orange, and on going to the place they found a woman named Mrs. PAYTON in bed, and the bed-clothing was literally saturated with blood. The floor of the hall and the bed room were also bloody, showing that a tussle had taken place, and the inhuman husband was busy trying to wash out the trace of blood from the floor. He was at once arrested, and as his wife's wounds will probably prove fatal, he is held to await the result.

Murder in Brooklyn.

JAMES DUNN, an Irish laborer, sixty years of age, residing at No. 223 Pearl-street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday, for having beaten his daughter CATHERINE, on Monday, with the heavy end of a whip so severely that congestion of the brain was produced, from which death resulted yesterday afternoon. He has been placed in prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

SUSAN HOLWELL, a young girl of about sixteen, committed to the House of the Good Shepherd by Justice COX, was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, before Judge BRADY, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, and her discharge asked for on the ground that no record of conviction had been filed in the office of the County Clerk, as required by law. It further appeared on the face of the commitment that SUSAN had been committed on the charge of "refusing to obey the commands of her lawful protector." This not being a crime known to the law, and on the additional ground of a failure to file a record of conviction, the prisoner was discharged.

LAZZARO CONDEMATORE, aged seventy, who, in occasional flights of imagination, claims to have been a soldier in NAPOLEON's Old Guard, was some time since committed to the Almshouse by Commissioner BRENNAN as a vagrant. In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge BRADY, his counsel was heard on the return to a writ of habeas corpus, and moved for the prisoner's discharge, on the ground that he was committed without any affidavit, and that no record of conviction had been filed, as required by law. The defects being clear, Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, who appeared for the People, made no opposition to the motion, and the prisoner was discharged.

The work of enlarging and improving the Mayor's suite of offices, in the City Hall, is progressing rapidly. The Marshal's office, adjoining that of the Clerk to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, has been already fitted up, and entrances connecting these two offices with those of the Mayor are now being cut through the intervening partition walls. The general entrance-way into the Marshal's office is to the left of the main entrance of the Hall. A place is also to be provided for reporters, who do what is known as "City Hall work."

A mass-meeting of the Coopers was held, last evening, at the Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, to listen to an address from Mr. McH. FORAN, President of the International Union, established in Cleveland, 26th May, and to consider the propriety of taking action on the matter. Mr. FORAN explained the necessity for united action on the part of the laboring classes to obtain their proper level in society, and counseled his hearers to unite with the movement now in progress through the States, having this object for its end. After a debate, the matter dropped without being acted upon.

The Captains of ocean vessels, who are obliged according to law to make affidavit to the manifest of passengers at the Mayor's office, are agreeably surprised to find that only twenty-five cents is charged for taking the affidavit. Mr. GUSTAVE D. CARDOZO is the clerk now in charge of this department, and he charges only the legal fee. Heretofore the Captains have been in the habit of paying from $1 to $3 for the same service for which twenty-five cents is now asked.

In the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, yesterday, WILLIAM HARNEY was arraigned on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, of the value of $150, from HENRY GRAYDON. The watch was stolen on the 21st of July, since which time HARNEY has lived in retirement. He was, however, discovered on Monday, and was yesterday committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. GEORGE SCOTT, a noted pick-pocket and rowdy, was arraigned on a charge of stealing a watch worth $15 from BENJAMIN COHEN, on Monday night. He was committed for trial by Justice BIXBY.

The American Bank Note Company lost by the fire corner Rector-street and Broadway on the night of the 24th only $5,000,—nothing like the figures before reported. The plates and dies which were supposed to have been lost, are safe in the main office of this establishment elsewhere.

JOHN CAMPBELL, a youth of about 10, was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and his discharge from the House of Refuge asked for on the ground of informalities in his commitment. It appeared that he was committed as a vagrant, but no record of his conviction having been filed in the County Clerk's office, his discharge was ordered.

Col. JAMES FISK, Jr., has presented Capt. A. Y. SIMMONS, of the *Bristol*, and Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, of the *Providence*, and Superintendent G. A. FULLER, of the New York and Boston Express, each a $10,000 life insurance policy.

Counsel for JACK MCDONALD, convicted in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of swindling immigrants, and now awaiting his second trial, was to have been heard in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to admit to bail; but owing to the illness of his counsel, Mr. HOWE, the argument was postponed until Thursday next.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Washington-square today from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

The show-window of JOSEPH KAUFMAN, No. 509 Third-avenue, took fire from the gas jet, last evening, which caused a damage of $3,000. Insured in the Brooklyn, Market, Merchants', Traders' and Girard. ABRAHAM GREENWOOD, the clerk, was badly burned on the hand and cheek, while extinguishing the flames.

JOHN CONWAY, aged thirty-six, of No. 233 East Forty-eighth-street, had his leg broken, yesterday, by a large stone falling upon it at the new building, corner of Third-avenue and Forty-eighth-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

EDWARD PIERSON, of Newark, while sitting in car No. 19, Cortlandt-street line, with his arm out of the window, had it broken by a passing truck. He was taken home.

GEORGE KEILY, aged thirty, of No. 576 Hudson-street, fireman, was thrown from a truck going to a fire, last evening, and run over, sustaining severe injuries. He was taken to City Hall Park Hospital.

WILLIAM ROACH, of No. 259 Greenwich-street, while passing, yesterday afternoon, through Church-street, was stabbed in the side by some unknown man. The wound not being serious, he was cared for by his friends.

JOHN HOPKINS, aged nine, of No. 3 Goerck-street, accidentally fell on the railroad track, in front of his parents' residence, yesterday afternoon, and was run over by car No. 117, of the Belt line. He was badly injured, and was taken home by his friends.

MARY NEALY fell down stairs, yesterday, at No. 54 Centre-street, and was seriously injured on the head. She was taken to the City Hall Park Hospital.

JANE HINES, aged forty-five, fell, yesterday afternoon, from the second-story window of No. 83 Third-street to the street, and was severely injured. She was cared for by her friends.

BROOKLYN.

There are 41,172 houses in Brooklyn at the present time, and it is estimated that its population has been increased by 18,000 within the last five years.

An order to the members of the National Guard was issued, by order of Brig.-Gen. MESEROLE, yesterday afternoon, directing commandants of companies to forward, at once, to the Secretary of the Board of Assessors, Room No. 5, City Hall, a complete roster of the present active members of their respective commands, for purposes of tax exemption. Active members of the National Guard are notified that applications for tax exemption must be made to the Board of Assessors before 31st inst.

A three-story brick building on First-street, near Broadway, owned by ANDREW HARMAN and occupied by WM. VOYEL, manufacturer of tin-ware, JOHN GIBBS, machinist, and J. KLEINWICK, lock-maker, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $150. Covered by insurance.

An unknown man was found, yesterday morning, dead, in the water, at the foot of Partition-street. A deep cut was on his head, which leads the Coroner to believe that he may have been murdered and thrown into the water.

MARY MARRIS, three years of age, fell from the third story window of her parent's residence, at the corner of Commerce and Van Brunt-streets, yesterday, and sustained injuries which it is feared will prove fatal.

There were 371 deaths in the city during the past week, an increase of 91 over the previous week. Men, 61; women, 57; boys, 144; girls, 109.

THEOPHILUS PHILLIPS and JOSEPH WOODS, painters, were seriously injured, yesterday morning, by the breaking of a ladder on which they were at work, at No. 233 Ross-street, E. D. They were sent to the City Hospital.

Messrs. BRYANT and CULYER, of the Prospect Park staff, have been appointed the architects and consulting engineers of the New-Albany Park.

The body of an unknown drowned woman was found yesterday morning at the foot of Atlantic-street. She was well dressed, and appeared to be about sixty years of age.

LONG ISLAND.

On Sunday night, SAMUEL LAWRENCE, of Maspeth, stabbed ROBERT SMITH, of the same place, (both colored,) while engaged in a drunken row in a bar-room. Justice MCKENNA, of Newtown, held an examination, yesterday, and fully committed LAWRENCE on a charge of an attempt to kill. SMITH is now out of danger, and will probably recover.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance met at Patchogue, yesterday, and will continue in session until Saturday of this week. Last evening a reception was given at the Methodist Church, by the local lodges. A number of addresses were made, and some fine music by the Patchogue Cornet Band, listened to. The house was well filled. Today will be devoted to the business meeting of the Grand Lodge. Excursion tickets over the South-side Railroad, from Grand or Roosevelt-street ferries, can be had at a reduced price. The attendance yesterday, from Brooklyn and New-York, was large.

GEORGE W. SMITH, son of the late A. M. C. SMITH, of Greenport, a prominent man of that village, and well known through the eastern part of Long Island, was found dead in bed in the Belmont House, this City, yesterday morning. An inquest was held by the Coroner, and a verdict of death from heart disease rendered.

The colored camp-meeting at Jagger's Woods, near Riverhead, is now in session. From the attendance and the strength of the ministerial voices it is believed to be a success. It is reported that the preaching can be distinctly heard a distance of three miles.

A couple of jealous young ladies in Riverhead have been amusing themselves by throwing dirty water upon each other. Justice PAYNE issued a warrant against MELLISSA SAWYER, on the complaint of MARGARET INGLEHARDT, and Justice GRIFFIN sentenced the accused to pay a fine of $15, or go to jail.

On Monday a new dummy is to be put on the portion of the old Flushing Railroad which was purchased in the South-side interest, to run between Hunter's Point and Winfield. Trips will be made every fifteen minutes. The road will accommodate visitors to Calvary Cemetery, and a large number of residents who had not before the changing of the Flushing Railroad route enjoyed railroad facilities.

Coroner SEILES held an inquest, yesterday, over the body of OSCAR WEISE, who was drowned Sunday in Newtown Creek. It seems the boy had come to visit the Captain of the brig *Lord of the Isles*, which was lying in Newtown Creek, and fell into the water. His body was found yesterday. The verdict was in accordance with the facts.

The Jamaica South Sunday-schools go on an excursion to Babylon, today, over the South Side Railroad. About 500 children are expected to go. Mr. RIDER has charge of the picnic.

CHARLES JOHNSON stole a quantity of clothing and $15 from LEW CAMPBELL, a fellow-boarder, at Winfield. JOHNSON was tried, yesterday, before Justice MCKENNA, and found guilty. He was sentenced to the County Jail for six months.

NEW-JERSEY.

A man named JOHN CROWEL moved to Mount Hope three years ago, and, after a residence of a year, married a respectable girl. Within a few weeks an original Mrs. CROWEL, from England, has arrived, with two children, and claims her husband. Mrs. CROWEL No. 2 gave him up, but has since sworn out a warrant against him, and he now lies in Morris County Jail, awaiting the sitting of the Fall Term of the Court.

The Jersey-City Common Council met yesterday afternoon, and passed a resolution, ordering the purchase of forty-two lots, fronting on the Hackensack River, for $42,000—$30,000 to be paid in bonds. The object of the purchase is to construct upon the property a public dock, to facilitate the opening of business in the extreme western portion of the city. The seller, Mr. STEPHEN MORGAN, agreed to improve the adjacent streets, in which sewers have been constructed by the city.

The Newton Common Council, which has been at a dead-lock ever since last Spring, last evening elected JOHN O. RAINER, Democrat, City Surveyor, and ALBERT S. PHILLIPS, Republican, Receiver of Taxes. This was done to meet an urgent financial emergency. No other officers were elected, and both parties stand firm—the Democracy for all the officers and the Republicans for half of them.

A frame building in Mercer-street, Jersey City, occupied as a stable by Messrs. R. B. EARLE & Co., took fire at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames extended to the upholstery store of the same firm, which was slightly damaged. The property of Messrs. DRAYTON & DURANT, and of a Mr. FLYNN was injured, and the total loss was $3,000; insured for $2,200.

On Monday night Sergt. DESMOND, of Elizabeth, discovered an old man named O'BRIEN, of Bridgeport, Conn., attempting to commit suicide on the sidewalk, by severing one of the arteries of the left arm with an old razor. He accounted for the rash act by saying he was destitute, bereft of friends and weary of life. He was taken in charge by the Police and consigned to the care of the Overseer of the Poor.

A laboring man, named HUGH HANLEY, a resident of Jersey City, was arrested yesterday morning while in the act of throwing himself into the Morris Canal, at Grove-street. He was taken before the Judge, and, upon being interrogated, stated that his father was a drinking man; that he would persist in getting intoxicated and leaving him (the son) to support both. Becoming tired of this mode of life, he had decided to put a stop to it by drowning. He appeared perfectly sane, and, after an appropriate reprimand, he was discharged.

The engineer of No. 7 Steam Fire Engine, Newark, named MCBRIDE, was kicked in the head by one of the engine horses, as he was about to take them out to the fire at the Mansion House, yesterday morning, and so severely hurt that it is thought to be impossible for him to recover.

JOHN MAHER, a brakeman of the New-Jersey Railroad, lies in a precarious condition, in the Jersey City Hospital, from injuries received while at work upon his train. He had mounted the roof of the car, and in passing under the arch of the gateway at Warren-street, Jersey City, he was thrown to the ground, receiving injuries that are likely to prove fatal.

About 11 o'clock, yesterday forenoon, it was discovered that the Manston House, on Broad-street, Newark, was on fire. The alarm was promptly given, and the damage done amounted to only a few hundred dollars.

Messrs. RICHARDSON and HARLAM, New-York brokers, who live at Woodside, have been arrested at the latter place, charged with having defrauded Messrs. UTASSY & BRAYE, of New-York, out of $2,000. They each gave bonds in the sum of $4,000 for appearance for trial.

ROWLAND JOHNSON, of Orange, was, yesterday, again ejected from the cars on the Morris and Essex Railroad, for refusing to allow the conductor to punch his ticket, as he wished to get off at Newark.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Navy Department has received the following advices: Rear-Admiral Radford arrived at Flushing, Holland, in his flag-ship, the *Franklin*, on the 8th of July last, from the Downs. Commander S. P. Carter, commanding the Practice Squadron, reports his arrival at Plymouth on the 12th of July, twenty-three and a half days from the Capes of Virginia, all well except Midshipman Francis B. Veazie, who was condemned by medical survey and ordered home. The *Juniata*, Commander Luce, was in the English Channel on July 11.

Rear-Admiral Rowan, in a letter from Hong Kong, June 11, says his flag-ship, the *Delaware*, anchored there on the 6th of that month. Commander English has orders to prepare the ship for home, and to leave behind stores of all kinds. The *Ashuelot* is also there, together with two twin screw gun-boats, and the smaller ones of the *Bantery* class. There were two Chinese gun-boats in port. The Admiral hoped to be in Singapore by the 4th of July. The health of the Asiatic Squadron was excellent. Admiral Rowan, at Yokohama, May 25, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, says he would leave Japan, en route for home, the next day. The country is at peace, and the new Government appears to work well, and is rapidly introducing the important improvements of Western civilization. The coast surrounding the treaty ports is lighted with second and third class houses, visible from twelve to twenty miles. A dry-dock, with extensive machinery for construction and repairs, will be ready for service in October, in the harbor of Yokohama. A line of telegraph is in operation between the public offices, in Yeddo, and the Custom-house in Yokohama, which is open to foreigners for a small charge. The Admiral says: "I shall leave the *Idaho* and the *Monocacy* here. Of foreign ships there is the French frigate *Venus*, Rear-Admiral Maudet, and the *Savleig* and the English corvette *Barrosa*."

Commander Walter W. Queen has been ordered to the command of the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 26.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened flat and closed dull. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	89	89¼	89¼
Consols for account	89	89¾	89¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	81⅛	81	81
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	81⅛	81	81
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	81	80½	80¾
U. S. 10-40s	79	....	79
Illinois Central R. shares	103	102	102
Erie Railway shares	15½	15	15
At. & Gt. West. R. shares	21	....	21

PARIS, July 26.—The Bourse at 3 P. M. was firm. Rentes, 65f. 45c. At the close it was stronger at 65f. 80c. for Rentes.

LIVERPOOL, July 26—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet, continued dull, prices declining a fraction, and closed irregular; Middling Upland opened at 8⅜d., and closed at 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans opened at 8¾d., and closed at 8½d.@8⅝d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 taken for export and speculation. The shipments of cotton from Bombay to 25th inst., since the last report, have been 12,000 bales. TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics is heavy. BREADSTUFFS—Among the opening quotations was 10s. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western. At 2½ P. M. the following quotations were reported: Wheat, 11s. 5d. ₱ cental for California White; 9s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 10s. 7d. for Red Winter; and at 5 P. M. the following: 10s. 7d.@10s. 8d. per cental for No. 2 Red Western. The receipts of Wheat for the last three days have been 11,000 quarters, of which 5,000 are American. Flour, 25s. 6d.@26s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Peas, 39s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian. PROVISIONS—Lard buoyant at 74s. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 65s. ₱ cwt. Short-ribbed Middles, and 58s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut. Pork firm at 120s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, July 26.—LINSEED-CAKES quiet at £10 ₱ ton. Calcutta LINSEED firmer at 64s. LINSEED-OIL dull. Spirits TURPENTINE quiet.

HAVRE, July 26.—COTTON is firm but quiet at 99f. for Tres Ordinaire, on the spot.

BREMEN, July 26.—PETROLEUM opened firm at 6 thalers.

HAMBURG, July 26.—PETROLEUM opened quiet at 14 marc-bancos.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, July 26.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 2,300 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 50 for Amber Winter, $9 for White, and $9 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 4,700 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 41. CORN held at $1 for No. 2. OATS lower; Ohio and Canada held at 65c.; Illinois, 60c. BARLEY nominally $1 20 for Canada. RYE quiet. CORN-MEAL—$2 20 for bolted and $2 10 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30@$33, ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 7½c., Corn and Rye 7c., Oats 6½c., to New-York; Lumber $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 68c., to New-York 48c., to Albany 46c; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston $6 30, to New-York $4 80, to Albany $4 60, ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—1,953,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—1,800 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 7,700 bushels Peas, 1,382,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—COTTON quiet and steady at 19¾c.@20c. for Middling. FLOUR more active and steady; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 75; do. Extra, $7@$8; do. Family, $8@$9 50; City Mills Superfine, $6 25@$7 25; do. Extra, $7 50@$8 50; do. Family, $8@$10 50; Western Superfine, $6@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 50; do. Family, $7 50@$8. WHEAT dull; New Red, $1 50@$1 80; New White, $1 55@$1 85; Pennsylvania, $1 55@$1 60; Western, $1 50@$1 60. CORN—White higher; sales at $1 25@$1 28; Yellow dull and nominal at $1 10@$1 14. OATS lower; New, 55c.@58c.; Old, 61c.@63c. RYE, 95c.@$1 03. Mess PORK firm at $31. BACON active and in good demand; Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15¾c. HAMS, 26c. LARD active at 17¾c.@18c. WHISKY dull at $1 04.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; sales at $1 06 for Regular No. 2; during the afternoon fairly active at $1 10¼@$1 11, seller August. CORN dull and lower; No. 2, 82c.; during the afternoon, easier at 81¾c.@82c., seller August. OATS dull and easier; No. 2, 45c. RYE steady and quiet; No. 2, 80c. HIGHWINES steady and quiet. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS active and lower at $8 75@$8 85 for Still-fed to Extra Corn-fed. CATTLE quiet at $3@$6 50 for Texan to good Native Steers. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS a shade easier.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—TOBACCO dull for low grades, firm for others. COTTON quiet at 17c.@19c. ROPE and BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR—Superfine, $4 60@$4 65; Extra, $5 15; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT active; No. 2 Red, Fall, $1 17@$1 22; No. 1 Red, Fall, $1 25@$1 30; Choice to fancy, $1 35@$1 45. CORN easier; Mixed, 80c.@83c.; White, 92c.@$1. OATS heavy at 41c.@42c. for New; 47c.@48c. for Old. RYE dull at 75c.@82c. WHISKY steady at $1. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $31 50; Dry Salted Shoulders, 13¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear-rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD firm at 16c.@16½c. CATTLE active at $4@$6 for Medium Prime; $6 50@$7 50 for Choice to Extra. Live HOGS steady at $8@$9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 8,500 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 20c. FLOUR very quiet, and small sales at $6 25@$6 50 for Extras, $6 50@$7 25 for Spring Wheat Extra Family, $7@$7 50 for Pennsylvania do., $7@$7 62½ for Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT dull and weak; Western and Pennsylvania Red, $1 60; new Delaware, $1 55. RYE unchanged. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 10@$1 12; Mixed Western, $1 05@$1 08. OATS declined; State, 64c.@66c. COFFEE very scarce; Rio, 15½c.@18c., gold. SUGAR dull. MOLASSES dull. PROVISIONS very quiet. Mess PORK, $31@$31 25. LARD, 16¾c.@17c. PETROLEUM, demand light; Crude, 16c.; Refined, 24¾c.@25c. WHISKY very quiet. Western IRON, $105.

BUFFALO, July 26.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,200 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Rye, 13,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 77,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 82,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,500 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT very dull; No. 2 Milwaukee nominal at $1 25. CORN offered at 90c. for No. 2; no buyers. OATS held at 57c. RYE nominal at 98c. PORK at $30@$30 50. LARD at 16¾c.@17c. FREIGHTS very dull. HIGHWINES nominal at $1 02.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and quiet; Winter Red, $1 25@$1 28 for No. 2, and No. 1 new White at $1 40@$1 50. CORN dull at 90c.@92c.; little demand. OATS dull and drooping; Old, 54c.@59c.; New, 57c.@58c.; quality of latter poor. RYE dull at 94c.@96c. BARLEY—Demand light; sales at $1 10@$1 15. COTTON dull; Middling, 19c. TOBACCO unchanged and in good demand. WHISKY dull at 98c.: demand light. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged; little doing. EXCHANGE dull; 1.10 off, buying.

TOLEDO, July 26.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1.42½; No. 2 do., $1 40. CORN dull; No. 1 at 86c.; No. 2 at 84c. OATS declining; sales No. 1 at 56c. New at 53c. FREIGHTS—3½c. to Buffalo; 6½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—20,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 4,800 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—BAGGING firm and active at 30c. COTTON firm and active at 18½c. FLOUR scarce at $5 50. GRAIN dull. WHEAT, $1 20@$1 30. CORN, $1 10. OATS, 64c. RYE, 95c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $31. BACON, 15c. for Shoulders; 18c. for Clear Rib Sides; 19c. for Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS, 17c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 17¾c. HAMS, 25c. WHISKY, 98c.@99c. TOBACCO active and slightly advanced.

ALBANY, July 26.—WHEAT in moderate demand; the market rules steady; sales of one car of No. 1 Amber State at $1 60, and one car of new Amber Indiana at the same price. RYE—market quiet, with but little, if any, offering. CORN neglected. OATS rather lower, with sales of one car load of No. 2 Western at 68c., while State is freely offered at 69c.@72c.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 26.—FLOUR dull and lower; Superfine, $5 25; Double Extra, $6; Treble Extra, $6 37½. CORN duller and lower; Mixed, 95c.; White, $1 05. OATS dull and lower, at 60c.@64c. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 133¾; New-York sight, ⅜; Gold, 121@121⅛.

DETROIT, July 26.—FLOUR active; Superfine, $7 75@$8. WHEAT quiet at an advance of 1c.; Extra, 61c.; No. 1, $1 52; Regular, $1 38; Amber, $1 42. CORN firmer; No. 1, 96c. OATS heavy at 52c.@53c. for Western.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—COTTON firm at 18½c.@18¾c.; receipts, 37 bales; exports, 293 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 50. CORN, 98c.@$1 08. OATS, 55c.@60c. PORK, $32. LARD, 17¾c.@19c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 15¾c.; Sides, 19¾c.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 45; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 42. CORN nominal. OATS quiet at 57c.@58c. RYE dull at 95c.@$1. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, $4 40; Refined, 20c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 26.—COTTON—High grades have advanced; stock scarce; Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; sales, 800 bales; net receipts, 240 bales; stock, 50,216 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., July 26.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; sales, 25 bales; net receipts, 27 bales; exports, coastwise, 207 bales; stock, 515 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas., July 25.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.@14½c.; sales, 40 bales; net receipts, 29 bales; stock, 8,079 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 26.—COTTON quiet; stock light; Middling, 18¼c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 91 bales; stock 5,221 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 26.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 18c.; sales, 5 bales; net receipts, 143 bales; stock, 5,764 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 26.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; good Ordinary, 14¼c.@14½c.; sales, 40 bales; net receipts, 32 bales; stock, 8,111 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., July 26.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 11 bales; stock, 15,765 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 26.—COTTON opened firm with a good demand, but closed quiet and weak at 17¾c.@18c. Sales, 200 bales; receipts, 17 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 26.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 37c. RESIN dull. Crude TURPENTINE steady. COTTON dull. TAR dull.

[Advertisement.]

Our City has, during the past week, been in a great state of bustle and excitement consequent upon the issue of the new style of Summer hat from the establishment of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. We never witnessed more determination to secure a nobby article of attire than is always evinced to procure KNOX's hats.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, July 26—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Halifax	S. W.	Clear	76
Portland	N.	Clear	76
Boston	N. N. W.	Clear	84
New-York	W.	Clear	85
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	84
Wilmington	N. W.	Clear	88
Washington	N. W.	Overcast	84
Richmond	S.	Clear	86
Charleston	S. S. W.	Clear	83
Savannah	S. E.	Clear	90
Augusta	S. E.	Clear	83
Oswego	W.	Clear	83
Buffalo	W.	Clear	83
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	82
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	80
Mobile	N. E.	Cloudy	79
New-Orleans	N. E.	Raining	77
Key West	E.	Cloudy	84
Havana		Clear	82

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	July 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	July 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Parana	July 30	New-York	London.
France	July 30	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR BERMUDA AND CUBA.

San Francisco	July 27	New-York	Bermuda.
Missouri	July 28	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

As the direct mail to the North German Union is now suspended, all matter for Europe and for transmission through Europe must be marked "via England," except such as is sent by the direct French steamer every fortnight.

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Wisconsin*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters at Pier No. 46 North River, at 2 P. M. For Bermuda, by the *San Francisco*, 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Calabria*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, 1:20 P. M. For Havana and the West Indies, by the *Missouri*, 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, 5 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 26—*In Steam-ship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. A. Ewing, Miss Stock, Mrs. Manvell, E. Porter, Miss Archibald, John C. Baker, Robt. Taylor, J. G. McDonald, Mrs. McDonald, Allan Goodridge, John McBride, Mr. Sharkey and wife, Mr. Birley, Charles Hobbs, wife and child, J. B. Austin and wife, 3 children and servant, James Park Murphy, Mons. Rouvin, J. E. Trivard, T. Mitchell, J. H. Anderson, Rev. Jos. S. Maners, Mrs. Goe. Drillion, and 2 children, Dr. T. D. Martin, L. N. Hernance and wife, Wm. Hernance, A. W. Johnson, A. C. Johnson, T. Melchior, H. L. Mackenzie, John B. Gunning, L. Baron, Charles Gray, M. Bomford, Thomas Sinnot, T. M. Bayne, Dr. O'Connor and family, J. F. Irvine, Mrs. Little, Miss Anna Ivison, Mrs. A. Venning, A. Sheraton, H. L. Brennecke, John Ivison, Michael Leonard, F. C. Garvey.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—J. S. May, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Rutherford, Gen. G. M. Sorel and lady, R. C. McIntyre and lady, Miss M. Kip, Miss C. Rutherford, Mrs. Hastings and child, Mrs. Opiller, child and nurse, Mrs. R. P. Moody, Miss Wood, F. W. Reid, E. B. Strong, Mr. Van Buren and lady, Mrs. J. W. Swain and child, C. H. Foster and lady, W. B. Duryer, J. Mallett, Mrs. Maynard, Mrs. T. A. Goodwin, W. A. Collins, B. T. English, S. P. Goodwin, lady, child and servant, Mrs. Wimmer, Mrs. Daniel and child, Mr. Leaning, L. B. Foster, J. G. Long, W. Curry, C. Gray, Mrs. Taylor, Miss L. Reese, Mrs. Cook and son, J. K. Clarke and lady, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Manville and child, Mr. Malcomb and friend, Mrs. Hunt and child, Mrs. Buncle and servant, Mr. Leash, Mr. Andersen, Mr. Clark and friend, C. H. Page, J. F. Scribner, Geo. Young, H. D. Hitchcock, and 6 steerage.

JULY 26.—*In steam-ship Manhattan, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. and Miss De Long, Mr. and Mrs. Compton, Mrs. and Miss Williams, Master Williams, Mr. Birdseye, F. W. Smith, Miss Roberts, Mrs. and Miss Lay, Mr. Starkweather, Mr. Freeborn, Mrs. Phillips and son, Mrs. Sherbourne and son, Messrs. Shurtcliffe, Pratt, Furr, Farrin, Clemens, Rodgers, Spencer, Maeser, Grant, Knowlden, Richards, Garratt, Fuddenheim, Shumway, Richardson, Price, Pidcock.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....4:51 | Sun sets......7:21 | Moon rises..3 52
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:03 | Gov. Island..7:52 | Hell Gate..9:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 26.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Leitch, Glasgow, John G. Dale; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; Chester, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ship Webster, Norris, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Bark Giulia, (Ital.,) Graf, Genoa and Palermo, J. Robinson & Co.

Brigs Geo. Downes, Lanfare, New-Haven, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Caccatelle, Carlisle, Los Palmos, J. Henry; St. Joseph, (Br.,) Benner, St. John's, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; Emma Ives, (Br.,) Branscombe, Sidney, C. B., C. B. Swain & Son.

Schrs. Samuel E. Fabers, Crocker, St. Pierre, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Agnes, (Br.,) Spencer, Barbados, C. W. C. Burton; Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Hatfield, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Harry Landell, (tern.,) Taylor, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; W. B. Mann, Rogers, Philadelphia, Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Sloop Oregon, Wilson, Providence.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool July 13 via. Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 675 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had moderate west winds throughout. July 15, 240 miles west of Fastnet, saw a brig-rigged Cunard steam-ship bound east; 14, lat. 50 52, lon. 20 24, a Cunard steam-ship bound east; 18, lat. 49 5, lon. 32 35, a National steam-ship bound east; 23, lat. 42 41, lon. 61 36, steam-ship Abyssinia, hence for Liverpool; 25, lat. 40 35, lon. 70 49, ship Jas. Foster, Jr., from Liverpool for New-York; same date, &c., ship J. C. Kuhn, bound west.

Steam-ship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre July 15, via Brest 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Experienced all the passage very heavy head winds, with much fog. July 20, lat. 49, lon. 34, 36, saw ship Blackfriars, (Br.;) 23d, lat 45, lon. 56, a Cunard steamer. The Ville de Paris brings 159 passengers.

Steam-ship Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, July 23, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Hansa, (N. G.,) Meyer, Liverpool, 48 ds., with mdse. to Huffer, Toel & Co. Had W. winds the entire passage; 16th, lat. 42 50, lon. 60 30, spoke bark Johannes, (N. G.,) from Liverpool, for New-York; 24th, lat. 40 03, lon. 71, exchanged signals with ship New-World, Champion, hence for London.

Bark Elizabeth, (Nor.,) Jensen, Perth Amboy, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Aylesford, (Br.,) Martin, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Calsow Stesow, (N. G.,) Ruggensach, Perth Amboy, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Southern Cross, (Parrsboro,) Foster, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.; vessel to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schr. Jas. S. Lee, McGill, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Aurora Borealis, (Br.,) Hamm, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with fish to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Ida May, (Br.,) ——, Hillsboro, 15 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hydranger, Pettis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adelia Felicia, Elliott, Providence, for Roundout.

Schr. John McAdams, Newell, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Vanansball, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen Mar, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alida, Robinson, New Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Fitch, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Nellie Carr, Clark, Bangor, 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Alvarado, Eaton, Bangor, with lumber for Jersey City.

Schr. Veto, Harrington, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Emerald, Cassidy, Sag Harbor, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Oceanus, Sanders, Georgetown, D. C. for Hudson.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Steelman, Elizabethport for Apponaug.

Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Stewart, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Elizabethport for Stamford.

Schr. J. E. Potts, Davis, Elizabethport for Newport.

Schr. Kent, Montgomery, Elizabethport for Westport.

Schr. S. W. Woodbury, Woodbury, Elizabethport, for Medford.

Schr. Ontario, Barber, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Smith, Rondout, for New London.

Schr. Success, Richards, Rondout, for East Greenwich.

Schr. Magnolia, McLaughlin, Elizabethport, for Apponaug.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. W. P. Northrup, ——, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Smith, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Celestia, Alvort, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Stocking, Hartford.

Schr. Maul, Holmes, Greenwich.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Packer, New-London.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Fox, Stamford.

Schr. Ida Hudson, Greely, Norwich.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Bush, Virginia.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Mitchell, New Haven.

Schr. Josephine, Lindsley, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Etta, Turner, Monticake, Md.

Schr. Sea Nymph, Gill, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Israeli Merritt, Shaw, Virginia.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Elizabethport for Stamford.

Schr. E. F. Cobada, Swain, Elizabethport for Salem.

Schr. Dart, Thompson, Elizabethport for Stamford.

Schr. H. Allen, Tatem, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. S. S. Lee, Daly, Elizabethport, for Salem.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of Antwerp, for Liverpool, via Halifax; Niagara, for Norfolk, &c.; Virgo, for Savannah; barks La Plata, for Buenos Ayres; Campanero, for Rio Janeiro.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 26.—Arr. Bark Edgar Cecil, from Newcastle. Barks Mariposo, from Caibarien; Cheviot, from Cienfuegos; Minnie Abbie, from Baltimore; J. W. Drisko, from Philadelphia; Essex, from Philadelphia. Bark Gipsey, Guayavilla. Brig Whitaker, Newburg. Schr. Ella, New-York; John Boynton, New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 26.—Arr. steamers Champion, New-York; J. W. Everman, Philadelphia; schrs. Dearborn, Matanzas; My Rover, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 23.—Arr. schrs. James Bliss, Newburg, Boston; Margaret, Hoboken, do.; Olio, Rondout, do.; Volant, and Agnes, Elizabethport, do.; Alabama, Philadelphia, ——.

Sld. schr. Abbie E. Willard, and yacht Trifle.

24th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Albert Field, Provincetown Philadelphia P. A. Sanderr, Newburyport, Philadelphia; J. G Babcock, Boston, Georgetown, D. C.; Wm. B. Darling, Portland, New-York; Ada Herbert, Gloucester, do.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Ramon de Ajuria, Boston, Georgetown, D. C.; H. B. M. Cauley, Philadelphia, Boston; Ocean Star, Gloucester, New-York; L. A. Dannenhewer, Boston, Wilmington, Del.; Oliver Spelman, Bangor, Hartford; Mary H. Westcott, Lynn, Philadelphia.

July 25—Arr. whaling brig Grace Lathrop, of and for Provincetown, 375 bbls. sperm and 75 bbls. whale-oil; whaling schr. Express, North Atlantic, of and for Provincetown, 25 bbls. sperm and 65 bbls. whale-oil: schrs. John L. Tracy, Baltimore, Boston, J. J. Spencer, Hattie E. Sampson and Maggie P. Smith, Philadelphia, do.; Lucy Jane, New-York, Boston; Edith B. Everman, Rondout, Boston; A. Peters, Elizabethport, do.; Nellie Bell and M. A. McGahan, Philadelphia, Salem; Annie S. Gaskill, do., Lynn; Favorite, Hoboken, do.; D. Davidson, do., Gloucester; Modesty, New-York, do.; Tahmaroo, do., Belfast; Ring Dove, do., Calais; Oliver Jamison, Rondout, Portsmouth; Ella Hodsden, Hoboken, Bangor; Fred. Warren, Elizabethport, Bangor.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 26.—Arr. steam-ship Wyoming, from Philadelphia; ship Hampton Court, from Liverpool.

Cld. steam-ship Cleopatra, for New-York; ship Emily Farnum; schrs. O. C. Wishaut, for Jacksonville; Leod, for New-Haven; Coquette, for Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 26.—Arr. steamers Lucill, Baltimore; Regulator, New-York. Cld. Pioneer, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

Returned—Brig Carrie, E. Pickering, Torrey, from Elizabethport, for Key West, &c. Reports having lost foretopgallant-mast on the night of the 25th during a squall.

Spoken.

By pilot-boat Edmund Driggs No. 7: Brig Lucy W. Snow, from Rockland, for New-Orleans, 5 ds., 25 miles S. S. E. of Barnegat, 26th; 25th, 15 miles E. of Absecom, ship Speculator, (Br.) McMullan, from Ardrossan, for Philadelphia; 24th, 30 miles S. S. E. of Barnegat, brig Grace, Lathrop, (Wh.) with 450 bbls. sperm-oil for New-Bedford, reports leaving on whaling grounds off Pernambuco the following vessels: On July 4, barks Pacific, with 720 bbls. sperm-oil; Alleghanian, 20 bbls. black-fish oil; Ellen Rigpah, 160 do. do.; Carrie Jones, 60 do. sperm; Antartic, clean; Estella, 50 bbls. sperm and 40 do. black-fish; Helen M. Simmons, none since last report; D. A. Small, do. do. do.; Abbie Bradford, do. do. do.; N. J. Knight, 50 bbls. sperm-oil; E. B. Connell, 50 bbls. sperm-oil and 50 do. whale-oil, all by pilot-boat Edmund Driggs, No. 7.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, July 26.—Arr. bark R. W. Griffiths, from New-York, for Matanzas. The sugar market is inanimated. Exchange is irregular.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, July 26.—The steam-ship Peruvian, of the Allan line, from Quebec, for Liverpool, arr. at this port yesterday. All well.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.; E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.; MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., Auctioneers.

GRAND PARK.

SALE OF GREAT CENTRAL SUBDIVISION.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1870.

One Hundred and Fifty Elegant Villa Plots,

COMPRISING OVER THREE HUNDRED ACRES of the most desirable portion of these SPLENDID ESTATES of GRAND PARK, consisting of TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS LANDS, IN ONE BODY, ON THE BEAUTIFUL HIGHLANDS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

ALL TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, IN SUBDIVISIONS, AS RAPIDLY AS THEY CAN BE DEVELOPED INTO ELEGANT VILLA SITES, DESIRABLE VILLAGE LOTS AND HANDSOMELY IMPROVED PROPERTY.

Two large and successful sales of village property have been held this season.

THE THIRD SALE WILL TAKE PLACE

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1870, ON THE GROUNDS.

THE GREAT CENTRAL SUBDIVISION

consists of 150 VILLA PLOTS fronting on the GRAND ESPLANADE, which is 105 feet wide, with broad drives on either side surrounding the GRAND PARK UNIVERSITY and the GRAND PARK HOTEL, and in the immediate vicinity and full view of the GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY improvements. Every lot is first-class, containing from ONE to FIVE ACRES EACH, and commands a magnificent view of fifty miles of Long Island Sound, a distant view of the Palisades of the Hudson and the intervening landscape, and cannot be surpassed for extent, variety and beauty in the country. The especial attention of all who are seeking escape from the expensive, turbulent, unwholesome City, into

QUIET, ACCESSIBLE, ECONOMICAL, ELEGANT, SUBURBAN HOMES,

is called to this as the finest opportunity ever offered near New-York.

The extensive improvements will all be completed as proposed, and purchasers of lots will not be assessed for the EXTENSIVE ESPLANADES, BROAD BOULEVARDS, HANDSOME AVENUES now in process of construction. All purchasers of $2,000 and upward will receive A COMMUTATION PASS on the railroad for ONE YEAR FREE. Terms of Sale as heretofore; 40 per cent. in thirty days, 50 per cent. on bond and mortgage in three years. As a guarantee for the completion of the improvement, 10 per cent. of the purchase money will not be required until ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS shall have been expended upon the avenues, esplanades, buildings, &c., after the day of sale.

SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.

No free tickets will be issued; but SPECIAL TRAINS will leave the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 8:45 A. M. and 10 A. M. Sale commences at 12 M. All who desire to view the grounds should take the early train. Sale begins after arrival of second train. For descriptive pamphlets, maps, circulars, and further information, apply to

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MIDLAND BONDS

Seven Per Cent. Gold,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(COUPON OR REGISTERED) OF

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MIDLAND RAILROAD.

150 MILES ARE DONE AND EARNING NOW ABOVE EXPENSES MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THAT PORTION OF THE MORTGAGE DEBT, and more than the interest on all the bonds that can be issued up to date.

The completion of new road enables us to offer for sale more of these bonds. No bonds can be issued on road under construction, and *on finished road the issue is limited to* $20,000 *per mile.*

These bonds are desirable as an investment for many reasons, the most prominent of which are:

First—Behind them and fortifying them is a paid up capital of nearly $7,000,000.

Second—The road is a new great trunk line running between the New-York Central and Erie Railways and shortening the distance seventy miles—a very great distance properly considered, and one that alone would render this road a *vast* success.

Third—The cost of building the road is twice the mortgage, and a railroad is a real estate of perfect title, and, if good for anything, is always increasing in value. These bonds are a real estate loan of the best character at half value. The cost of *single track* is about $40,000 per mile; mortgage, $20,000. Besides, in this case, the real estate is in existence *before* the bonds are issued.

Fourth—The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

Fifth—The total interest liability of this great railway, over four hundred miles in length, will be but $560,000, gold, per annum, after the whole line is completed. The earnings of a single month, it is expected, will exceed this.

A consideration of the gross receipts of the New-York Central and Erie Railways will be all that is necessary, we believe, to convince parties that the Midland will net, after all expenses, a much larger sum than its interest debt.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States income tax, and this, with gold at 120, is equal to over 8½ PER CENT A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE, to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have twenty-five years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven per Cent. Interest in gold, free of income tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

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7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

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The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

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